HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XXIX, No. 38 September 20, 1969 Copyright 1969 by HUMAN EVENTS, Inc. 35¢

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA RECEIVED SEP 23 1969 LIBRARIES

Behind the Scenes in Greece

Reuther Brothers Deep in Foreign Intrigue

By VICTOR RIESEL

Athens, Greece:—It's all very relaxed in the gardens and foyers of the old Parliamentary palace. You pass the usual single guard with the usual single gun. Then into the usual high vaulted gilded rooms of ancient royalty.

And soon you are with a very informal prime minister who doesn't mind if you spill hot Greek coffee on his new desk and doesn't look, act, talk nor dodge questions like a military dictator world intellectuals make him out to be.

After an hour of coffee and questions Prime Minister George Papadopoulos chuckled when I said on departing I had come expecting to find a tough soldier but had found him to be a social revolutionary and intellectual.

He is both. Why then do American intellectuals and many world labor leaders attack him and his military junta each day? The answer is that he is not their kind of intellectual.

Prime Minister Papadopoulos is anti-Communist. He is pro-American. He runs the only Balkan nation outside the Iron Curtain. His nation—parliament-less though it is—loathes the dictatorships to the north. In the words of one of the prime minister's cabinet members, Greece is an ally of the Americans and will continue as long as it is not "the slave of the Slavs."

Apparently many an American intellectual, and especially the bearded Victor Reuther (heavy-spending director of the United Auto Workers Union International Department), take all this as a personal insult.

Walter Reuther, for example, has visited Yugoslavia and accepted Marshal Tito's hospitality. But the Detroit redhead would not visit Greece. Why? Doesn't the state-controlled radio of Yugoslavia daily blister U.S. foreign policy? Of course it does.

Doesn't Greece cooperate with the U.S. and its armed forces and its foreign and commercial policies each day? Of course it does. Why then is there empathy for Marshal Tito's Yugoslavia and enmity for Prime Minister Papadopoulos' Greece?

For example, European labor leaders have forced the International Labor Organization (ILO) of Geneva, Switzerland, to investigate Greece's handling of the labor movement here, called the General Confederation of Greek Labor (GSEE), which had and still has some 400,000 members. Western European labor leaders, many egged on by the Reuthers, want Greece expelled from the ILO because the movement here has been reorganized by the military junta.

But, now hear this! These very same labor leaders happily sit with Communist "union" chiefs on the ILO governing board. They rub shoulders with Communist bloc labor men who often are members of the secret police or controlled by them, sent to Geneva by Bulgaria (represented on the governing board), Hungary, Poland, the Soviet Union, etc.

The ILO approves aid to Poland and the dispatch of electronic and computer scientists to Communist lands. They sit with Ahmed Fahim, whom I have met personally in Cairo, head of the United Arab Federation of Labor. Mr. Fahim is rigidly controlled by Col. Nasser's secret police. He is violently anti-Israel and despises America.

Western labor leaders and intellectuals will fraternize with these men, yet they want Greece booted from the ILO—which under the direction of an American director general, Dave Morse, is investigating Greek labor.

Well, the Greek labor law is tough. It says that the old crowd has had it real fine and now Greek labor leaders must work in the industry at least 100 days a year and must have worked that much time each year for the past six years to qualify for leadership.

And the law says that a union can strike for only three days if it doesn't get the approval of the rank and file at a membership meeting. Well, perhaps there will be no strikes under the military rule. But no one here gets shot; no one is imprisoned in slave labor camps as they are in the USSR. And what of the Czech labor movement? And what of the Soviet "labor federation"? Is it not headed by Alexandr Shelepin, former head of the Soviet secret police?

Of course it is. Yet Victor Reuther approves of this Soviet movement—and incidentally of the Soviet educational system. Very much so. But he and his colleagues and friend Melina Mercouri, the actress, and her husband of old Hollywood and *Zorba the Greek* fame, Jules Dassin, don't approve of Greek educational reform. Why?

U.S. labor leaders Victor (left) and Walter Reuther want to ostracize Greece from the international labor movement. Although Walter happily accepts the hospitality of Yugoslavia and sits with Communist representatives at ILO meetings, he refuses to visit pro-American Greece. Greek labor laws are indeed tough, Riesel notes, but mild compared with those of Communist countries.

Until the military revolution led by Col. George Papadopolous in April 1967 (he is now minister of education as well as prime minister), the universities here were corrupt. College students had to pay anywhere from $15 to $20 for each book. The books were written by the professors, who received heavy royalties. And the books were bought in college bookstores which sent lists of purchasers to the professors so they would know who was the "good" student and the bad.

The professors lived handsomely. So well, indeed, that they would stay on forever. It got so that 73 was middle age. They bought land and built villas. The educational system was in the worst, most corrupt chaos. At one law school some 750 students would crowd into a theatre, which was a movie house at night, to hear the professors lecture.

Professors were paid to give final exams. And you know the rest.

Now all universities and colleges are free. All books are free. All professors retire at 65. The aquisitive ones, all quite wealthy, were discharged, purged, booted out; call it what you will. Student bus fares, mess hall costs and dormitory payments have been drastically slashed.

The Ministry of Education, where in the past not one employe could speak a foreign language fluently, has been reorganized. There is a law that all letters and applications must be answered in a week. In the past such mail was ignored for four years.

New universities are going up.

Some of the world's most modern colleges are being built here by the military junta the intellectuals needle so much. I'm asked especially to flag Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith to come and see. He'll notice, incidentally, no sandbags, no militia on the streets and in the universities as in Communist cities; just outdoor cafes where you can cuss the government and the service.

A $50-million college is being built on 400 acres here in Athens, another on 800 in Patras, still another 800 acres are being readied for a university at Ioannina. And the university of Salonika is being expanded. Yet this is a small nation of eight million.

Today students need only qualify scholastically to enter universities. They qualify by taking exams, even as in the U.S.—academic exams. Not political.

Let's not mistake it. This nation is being ruled by a military junta. It replaced one of the most corrupt, dirtiest, land-grabbing regimes in history. The documents are here to prove it.

There is no democracy as we know it. There is no parliament. But I have read some of the old pork barrel laws. They make our House of Representatives look like a mock Congress.

But freedom for freedom, Greece will match and, as in the days of Marathon, outrace the Communist totalitarianism to the north. Why then is this vital ally of the U.S. being hacked by the same camarilla which woos the avowed enemies of America? Makes no sense.

(Copyright 1969, Publishers-Hall Syndicate Inc.)

The Case for the SACB

Page 7

NEWSPAPER

49084 LIB RAUSER95 3971 6 V
UNIV OF MINNESOTA 38 4
SERIALS RECORDS
LIBRARIES
MINNEAPOLIS MN 55455

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Capital Briefs

● Bud Wilkinson, head of President Nixon's "youth group" in the White House, is considering stacking his bailiwick with yet another liberal. This time it's **David K. Lelewer,** who is reported to be a "liberal Democrat" at heart. Efforts by conservatives in the executive branch and in the Senate to stop his appointment have been unsuccessful so far.

● Chairman **J. William Fulbright** (D.-Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is once again doing what he knows best: requesting appeasement of the enemy. Fulbright disclosed last week that he had unsuccessfully urged President Nixon to send, as a conciliatory gesture to Hanoi, an official U.S. representative to the funeral of Ho Chi Minh.

● While Fulbright was urging the United States to pay its respects to Ho, the Foreign Relations chairman was somewhat more harsh on Prof. **Robert Strausz-Hupe,** President Nixon's nominee as ambassador to Morocco. Publicly bristling at the professor's hard-line anti-Communist beliefs, Fulbright declared he is "very much opposed to him and he will not be confirmed if I have anything to do with it."

● A GOP congressman just back from Viet Nam reports that military leaders are unanimous in their opposition to the Administration's bombing halt. Rep. **Lawrence Hogan** (R.-Md.) says "It was the unanimous opinion of every military commander we talked to that the bombing halt increased U.S. casualties, interfered with U.S. abilities to prosecute the war and minimized our advantage at the peace table."

● The word from Springfield is that **Ralph T. Smith,** speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, has the inside track to succeed Everett Dirksen in the Senate. But aides to Gov. Richard Ogilvie, who will make the selection, say several other prominent Republicans are in contention, including Rep. John Anderson and Atty. Gen. William Scott. Illinois Democrats are expected to nominate State Treasurer Adlai E. Stevenson in the special election next year for the remainder of Dirksen's term.

● Mayor **John V. Lindsay** last week refused to see the Rev. Ian Paisley, a militant representative of the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland. Gotham's chief executive, however, saw nothing wrong with giving the key to the city to Bernadette Devlin—who pretends to speak for the Catholic minority there—even though Miss Devlin has revealed herself as a Socialist with close ties to America's Communist and New Left elements.

● Two of President Nixon's top advance men in the '68 election, Eugene Johnson and William Hergenrother, have joined the campaign staff of state Sen. **John Marchi,** the Republican-Conservative candidate who is battling Liberal John Lindsay and Democrat Mario Procaccino to become mayor of New York City.

● The official Communist paper, the Daily World, roasted the late Sen. **Everett Dirksen** in an obituary last week. Not only did he represent business interests, it moaned, but he supported Sen. Joseph McCarthy's "Fascist-like" anti-Communist crusade, was a "key prosecution" witness against a suspected Red, supported the Subversive Activities Control Board, arranged the appointment of "ultra-rightist" Otto Otepka to the board and backed U.S. "aggression" in Southeast Asia, even to the extent of supporting America's defense of Nationalist China and its offshore islands.

● The **Vietnam Moratorium Committee,** closely allied with the McGovern-Kennedy-McCarthy wing of the Democratic party, is waging a national campaign to have both students and faculty begin boycotting the colleges as a means of pressuring the Nixon Administration to halt the war in Viet Nam. A key committee organizer, Sam Brown Jr., is quoted as saying in Theodore White's book on the 1968 presidential campaign: "We saw the United States attack Cuba, it attacked the Dominican Republic, it attacked South Viet Nam. The Communists are now a fragmented force; the United States is now the great imperialist-aggressor nation of the world."

● Columnist **Drew Pearson,** who died September 1, wrote several wills during his lifetime, the first dating back to 1919, the last just seven years ago. Since unwitnessed wills are not legal in Washington, the only one the District register of wills considers valid is a 1938 document in which Pearson left his Washington Merry-Go-Round files —and presumably the column itself—to his then partner, Robert S. Allen. The Pearson family, however, insists the 1962 will—unwitnessed and cutting Allen out of anything—is the one that should be declared valid. Washingtonians will be somewhat amused if the 1938 will prevails, since Allen grew to dislike Pearson with a passion.

● American Communists were represented at the funeral of Ho Chi Minh by **Gus Hall,** the party's No. 1 man. Hall flew from New York to Moscow, where he joined Kremlin biggies for the jaunt to Hanoi.

● A former FBI agent who uncovered repeated anti-poverty scandals for House Republicans during the Johnson Administration has been named chief of inspection for the Office of Economic Opportunity. **John Buckley,** chief minority investigator for the House Education and Labor Committee, was named to the new post by OEO Director Donald Rumsfeld.

● The anti-poverty program may be somewhat better under its new director, former Rep. Donald Rumsfeld, but there still appears to be a lot spent on goofy items. Last week George Washington University was slated to receive a grant of $318,145 from the **Office of Economic Opportunity,** thus enabling the school to continue its Urban Law Institute. The institute provides one with a master's degree in "poverty law." There are 17 lawyers currently enrolled in the program, with seven more contemplating joining in the fall.

● Twenty million dollars. That's what **Aristotle Onassis** has shelled out on wife Jackie since their marriage, according to Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter Fred Sparks, who has totalled up the tab.

● A new push for a **national health insurance plan** is under way. The American Hospital Association, one of the nation's most influential medical groups, has announced that it has begun studying the feasibility of a federally financed health insurance program for all Americans. The AHA, unlike the AMA, has long favored government health plans, having backed Medicare long before it was passed by the Congress.

HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

FOUNDED IN 1944

FRANK C. HANIGHEN (1899-1964)
JAMES L. WICK (1897-1964)
MILTON I. WICK, *Publisher Emeritus*

The Declaration of Independence begins: "When in the course of *Human Events*. . . ."

In reporting the news, *Human Events* is objective; it aims for accurate presentation of the facts. But it is *not* impartial. It looks at events through eyes that are biased in favor of limited constitutional government, local self-government, private enterprise and individual freedom. These principles represented the bias of the Founding Fathers. We think the same bias will preserve freedom in America.

•

EDITOR . . . . . Thomas S. Winter
CAPITOL HILL EDITOR . . . . . Allan H. Ryskind
MANAGING EDITOR . . . . . Robert F. Latham
ASSISTANT EDITOR . . . . . Gary W. Russell
EDITORIAL RESEARCHER . . . . . Dawne Cina
EDITORIAL PRODUCTION . . . . . Henry L. Heyward

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS: Paul Bethel, Terry Catchpole, M. Stanton Evans, Phillip Abbott Luce, the Rev. Daniel Lyons, S.J., Frederic Nelson, Phyllis Schlafly

•

PUBLISHER . . . . . Robert D. Kephart
ASSISTANT PUBLISHER . . . . . David A. Gessert
PROMOTION CONSULTANT . . . . . Patrick J. Gorman
ART DIRECTOR . . . . . Jack Stricker
SHIPPING MANAGER . . . . . Ray McMurray

★

Human Events is published weekly by Human Events, Inc., 422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and other mailing offices. One-year subscription, $12.50 (see coupon at right).

Bound volumes, fully indexed. Any year, $20.00. Any six years $100.00.

1968 in 1 Volume
1967 in 1 Volume
1966 in 1 Volume
1962 in 2 Volumes
1961 in 2 Volumes

Past volumes of *Human Events* on microfilm available directly from University Microfilms, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106. Reprinted bound volumes, 1960 and prior, available directly from Johnson Reprint Corp., 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

Human Events cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts. Opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily represent the views of *Human Events*.

U.S. national newsstand distribution by Eastern News Distributors, Inc., 155 W. 15th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

ADDRESS CHANGES: Write new address, city, state and ZIP Code on plain sheet of paper. Attach mailing label from an issue of HUMAN EVENTS and send to: Circulation Department, HUMAN EVENTS, 422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Allow 3 to 4 weeks for change to become effective.

Contents

Reuther Brothers Deep in Foreign Intrigue—By Victor Riesel 1
Weakness Over Okinawa "Means Disaster"—From the Allen-Goldsmith Report 6
The Case for the SACB—By Francis J. McNamara 7
The NSA Convention: Reason Takes a Holiday 12
Meet the Trusting "Dr. Patsy"—By Morrie Ryskind 13
When Will Bear Market End?—By Henry J. Taylor 13
More Trouble for Harvard?—By Laurence T. May Jr. 14
Spotlight on Congress 15

HUMAN EVENTS
422 First Street, S.E. • Washington, D. C. 20003

SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE FORM

MY NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____ ZIP _____

SEND GIFT SUBSCRIPTION TO:

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____ ZIP _____

Sign Gift Card " _____ "

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
☐ 6 months, $7.00
☐ 1 year, $12.50
☐ 2 years, $22.50

☐ New
☐ Renewal
☐ Payment enclosed
☐ Bill me

Back Issues: 1 copy, 35¢; 2-10, 30¢ ea.; 11-50, 25¢ ea.; 51-500, 20¢ ea. Over 500 copies by special prepublication arrangement only. (Copies of any one issue —not a mixed assortment of several issues—sent to a single address via 3rd or 4th-class mail. Payment required with order.)

☐ Send me ____ copies of issue dated _____.

9/20/69

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Lawmakers' Peace Lobby Bared

A secretive peacenik "lobby," comprised of some 82 Republican and Democratic members of Congress, has developed into a potent organization that is doing much to sabotage the Administration's defense and foreign policies. The lobby, in fact, nearly defeated the President's anti-ballistic missile project, caused the White House fits on other aspects of the military procurement bill now before the Senate and is prepared to push its assault on the Nixon Administration in the future.

The organization is lopsided with members and staffers who believe in unilateral disarmament, trade with Communist countries (without demanding political concessions in return) and a host of other methods to conciliate the Sino-Soviet bloc.

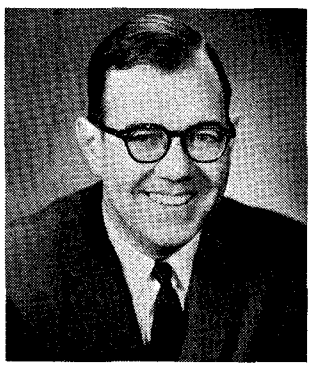
Bearing the title "Members of Congress for Peace Through Law," the group's chairman is Rep. Bradford Morse, the liberal Massachusetts Republican who also runs the Wednesday Club, an outfit that has been trying to pull the House GOP to the left. Vice-chairman of the superdovish combine is Sen. George McGovern (D.-S.D.).

Former Sen. Joseph Clark (D.-Pa.), another superdove, initiated the group at a luncheon gathering; Morse took over this year and has begun pushing it, if anything, further toward the left. While Morse claims to be a Republican, he heads an organization packed with liberal Democrats who have been fighting the President at every turn.

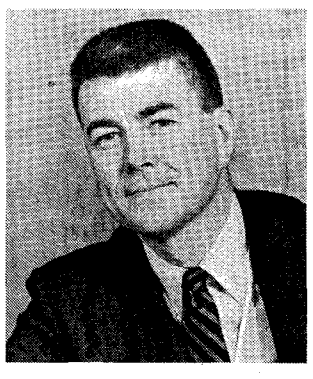
In addition to Morse and McGovern, the group's steering committee includes Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R.-Ky.), Rep. Donald Fraser (D.-Minn.), Rep. James Fulton (R.-Pa.), Sen. Jacob Javits (R.-N.Y.), Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D.-Wis.), Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D.-Minn.) and Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal (D.-N.Y.).

The special subcommittees, which produce various studies, are also loaded with liberals, save perhaps for Rep. Paul Findley (R.-Ill.). Rep. Jonathan Bingham (D.-N.Y.) is chairman of the United Nations panel; Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D.-Mo.) captains the Arms Control and Disarmament group; Rep. Findley is in charge of the World Court subcommittee; and Sen. Mark Hatfield (R.-Ore.) tends to military appropriations.

Rep. Paul McCloskey (R.-Calif.), a vigorous opponent of U.S. involvement in the war in Viet Nam, heads up the Southeast Asia subcommittee, and Rep. Patsy Mink (D.-Hawaii) looks after China affairs. Sen. Richard Schweiker (R.-Pa.) and Rep. Charles W.



MORSE



McCLOSKEY

Whalen (R.-Ohio) oversee the Mideast panel and the pro-East-West trade panel, respectively.

Though the Peace Through Law group is generally unknown to the public, the organization has perceptibly influenced the seemingly endless military procurement debate now going on in the Senate.

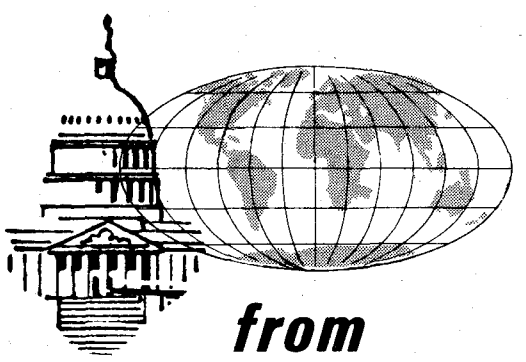
Several months ago Henry Meyer, a former U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency official, joined the organization to begin a study for Sen. Hatfield's military subcommittee. Members of the Brookings Institute and ex-employes of Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara also worked on the study.

The final Hatfield report, put out on July 2 and endorsed by such lawmakers as Senators McGovern, Charles Goodell (R.-N.Y.) and Charles Mathias (R.-Md.), recommended against deployment of the ABM and took aim at attack carriers, proposals for an advanced manned bomber, the proposed multi-mission Navy fighter, the F-14, and other important military weapons.

Senators J.W. Fulbright (D.-Ark.) and William Proxmire (D.-Wis.), supposedly not members of the Peace Through Law group, were invited to attend many sessions of the Hatfield subcommittee and were subsequently handed amendments to be added to the procurement bill.

As the bill came up for debate, the peacenik lobby had prepared a battery of amendments to fight the

THIS WEEK'S NEWS



from

Inside Washington

"military-industrial complex." Though the lobby lost on several fights, they won on others—and they came within an eyelash of defeating the ABM. In fact, so well organized were the anti-military types that Sen. John Stennis (D.-Miss.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, felt impelled to say on September 3 that the effect of the proposed amendments would be to "cut the bone and muscle out of our 1975 military capability. . . ."

While the Peace Through Law group is superliberal in its philosophy, it is, interestingly enough, not liberal in its disclosure policies. The full membership of the organization, for instance, is a tightly kept secret. There is no list of lawmakers who belong; names are revealed only when an individual member volunteers the information.

Furthermore, the financing of the organization is a secret. Dues are $10. If, as the committee claims, it has only 82 members, this would mean membership fees bring in only $820 a year. Yet staff members say the group has managed to raise $89,000 for the current year and hopes to acquire a $250,000 kitty by the end of 1969.

Another secretive aspect of this intriguing organization is its staff. According to a spokesman for the group, there are only four paid employes: Henry Meyers, Joan McKinney, Sandford Persons and Rebecca Rubenstein.

Yet it is known that Tom Reeves, a New Left radical, has also been actively working with the organization. When Rebecca Rubenstein, Peace Through Law's secretary, was talking to Rep. Henry Helstoski's (D.-N.J.) office last week, she mentioned that the organization would soon be holding a fund-raising affair to be attended by "30 millionaires."

She said that Reeves, who had been in and out of Miss Rubenstein's office all day, had "asked to pick his own pigeon" and wanted to sit next to a Mr. Rappaport from Texas. A former assistant professor of International Relations at American University, Reeves is known for his way-out views and has publicly praised such Communist countries as East Germany and defended the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

The group also has some ideological, if not organizational, ties to the United World Federalists—though this, too, is not advertised. Miss McKinney, Peace Through Law's executive director, has worked for the World Federalists and Sandford Person has been a paid lobbyist for UWF.

The United World Federalists can be judged by its 1968 platform which endorsed trade with Communist China, a unilateral de-escalation of the war in Viet Nam by the United States, a tough United Nations policy toward Rhodesia and South Africa, and the general sentiment that the United States is not much different from the Soviet Union and, in fact, is becoming "increasingly captive of its own military-industrial complex."

Such is the nature of an increasingly powerful organization that is helping to shape this country's diplomatic and military policies.

The following is a partial list of the "Members of Congress for Peace Through Law":

Senators:

DEMOCRATS: 9

Hart (Mich.), Hartke (Ind.), Hughes (Iowa), McCarthy (Minn.), McGovern (S.D.), Mondale (Minn.), Moss (Utah), Muskie (Me.) and Nelson (Wis.).

REPUBLICANS: 5

Brooke (Mass.), Goodell (N.Y.), Hatfield (Ore.), Javits (N.Y.) and Mathias (Md.).

Representatives:

DEMOCRATS: 29

Adams (Wash.), Ashley (Ohio), Bingham (N.Y.), Boland (Mass.), Brademas (Ind.), Brown (Calif.), Burton (Calif.), Cohelan (Calif.), Edwards (Calif.), Fraser (Minn.), Gilbert (N.Y.), Green (Pa.), Hawkins (Calif.), Helstoski (N.J.), Kastenmeier (Wis.), Koch (N.Y.), Lowenstein (N.Y.), McCarthy (N.Y.), Mikva (Ill.), Ottinger (N.Y.), Rees (Calif.), Reuss (Wis.), Rosenthal (N.Y.), Roybal (Calif.), Ryan (N.Y.), Scheuer (N.Y.), Thompson (N.J.), Udall (Ariz.) and Symington (Mo.).

REPUBLICANS: 9

Dellenback (Ore.), Fulton (Pa.), Gude (Md.), Halpern (N.Y.), McCloskey (Calif.), Morse (Mass.), Reid (N.Y.), Schwengel (Iowa) and Whalen (Ohio).

Soviets Winning 'Arms Race'?

While Members of Congress for Peace Through Law are whacking away at America's military establishment, the Soviet Union, possibly within four months, will surpass the United States in the number of deployed intercontinental and medium-range ballistic missiles.

This prediction was made last week by the authoritative Institute for Strategic Studies, a London-based organization founded in 1958 on American and British initiative as an international center for research on security, defense and arms control.

The institute said the Soviet Union had 1,050 intercontinental nuclear missiles in July and is expected to have 1,150 by the end of 1969. The American total has remained at 1,054 ICBMs since 1967 with no new construction since then. In addition, the Soviet Union has 700 intermediate and medium-range missiles, while the United States has none.

In the wake of this news, U.S. officials are doubly concerned over a recent article by Nikolai I. Krylov, commander of the Soviet missile forces.

Conservative Awards Dinner Planned Oct. 4

Human Events, National Review, Young Americans for Freedom and the American Conservative Union have announced plans for a jointly sponsored dinner to honor for distinguished service a conservative member of the U.S. House of Representatives and a conservative member of the Senate. Billed as the First Annual Conservative Awards Dinner, the black tie event will be held at the Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C., Saturday, October 4 at 8:00 p.m.

Listed on the dinner committee are Hon. John M. Ashbrook, chairman, ACU; William F. Buckley Jr., Editor, National Review; John L. Jones, executive director, ACU; David Keene, national chairman, YAF; Robert D. Kephart, publisher, Human Events; William A. Rusher, publisher, National Review; Randal C. Teague, executive director, YAF; and Thomas Winter, editor, Human Events.

Persons interested in tickets for the dinner may write Conservative Awards Dinner, Suite 1, 328 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Tickets are $25 per person. Checks should be made payable to the First Annual Conservative Awards Dinner.

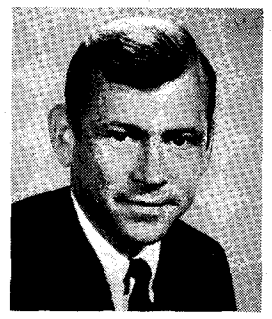
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Krylov, in effect, said that Moscow did not subscribe to the American position that there could be no winner in a nuclear war.

Some experts, but by no means all, have inferred from Krylov's article, plus the energetic effort Moscow is exerting to surpass the U.S. militarily, that the Soviets are, at the very least, trying to create a first-strike capacity; i.e., one that could overwhelm the United States with a single, devastating blow and permit the Soviet Union to survive.

GOP Leadership Battle

In the wake of Sen. Everett Dirksen's death, Howard Baker, a first-term Republican from Tennessee, emerged last week as the likeliest prospect to become the GOP's new Senate leader. The odds would seem to have been prohibitive against the Tennesseean because of his inexperience and relatively unimportant committee assignments. But both liberal and conservative Republicans, at least as of last week, appeared to have swung around to him.



BAKER

As supporters of Dirksen's son-in-law view it, the Tennesseean has a number of pluses. He projects an intelligent and youthful image (he's 44); he's well situated geographically (he comes from the "moderate" South that Nixon is trying to appeal to); he's moderately conservative (72 per cent, according to the Americans for Constitutional Action); and he can win the backing of both the liberals and conservatives.

According to well-placed sources last week, a group of freshman Republican senators—Robert Dole (Kan.), Ed Gurney (Fla.), Henry Bellmon (Okla.), Theodore Stevens (Alaska) and Robert Packwood (Ore.)—were laying the groundwork for the Tennesseean, while some old-line Republicans, such as Senators Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) and John Williams (Del.), were also blessing the Baker candidacy.

Baker, however, is not considered a shoo-in, for a number of other conservative and moderate senators were lining up behind more experienced hands. Gathering support, for instance, were Senators Roman Hruska (Neb.), John Tower (Tex.) and Gordon Allott (Colo.). The lone liberal in the contest is Sen. Hugh Scott (Pa.), the GOP whip who is now acting minority leader.

Working against Baker is the fact that he is only in his first term and is not on any of the really prestigious Senate committees, such as Finance, Foreign Relations, Armed Services or Appropriations. Conservatives, in addition, are not as sure of Baker as they are of Hruska, Tower and Allott. For instance, in his first year in the Senate (1967), Baker ran up a relatively low 65 per cent conservative rating on the ACA scoreboard, the same year Tower posted a 92 per cent conservative score. Baker, furthermore, has been a proponent of both model cities and anti-poverty programs from his very first day in office. (The Tennesseean, however, became more conservative his second year, scoring a commendable 80 per cent.) Nevertheless, none of the other candidates are said to have all of Baker's pluses.

Sen. Scott, who won the whip post 23-to-20 over Sen. Roman Hruska earlier this year, is not likely to win this tussle. In the first place, many believe he won his contest against Hruska because many Republicans felt it would satisfy the liberals but yet not cause too much harm since the whip post is comparatively unimportant. But a number of Republicans who voted for Scott on these grounds would be reluctant to place him in the top GOP job.

TOWER

ALLOTT

Scott, furthermore, is considered too old for this media-oriented age, since he's approaching 70. Aside from all this, there are some who doubt that Scott, a liberal, could agree with the majority of Republican programs. Hence the belief that Baker is the man to beat.

• Rep. John Ashbrook (R.-Ohio), chairman of the American Conservative Union, called on Senate Republicans last week to elect a conservative as their leader, a man such as "Hruska, Tower, Baker or Allott." The Ohioan pointed out that the "rank-and-file members of the Republican party are conservative," judging from the fact that two-thirds of the delegates in Miami favored conservative candidates over liberals. When they vote for a new leader, he stressed, the Senate Republicans should remember that only last November 57 per cent of the American voters cast their ballots against liberalism. Not to elect a conservative leader, Ashbrook emphasized, would be to "repudiate" these votes.

Marchi Prospects Brighten

State Sen. John Marchi, a virtual unknown even after capturing the Republican nomination for mayor of New York, has chalked up major gains in recent weeks and is now given a very real chance of victory.

MARCHI

Las Vegas bookmakers rate Marchi's chances at 4 to 1, with Democratic nominee Mario Procaccino the even money favorite and Mayor John Lindsay, the Liberal party nominee, the second choice at 9 to 5. "Two months ago, if you'd told me the Marchi odds would get down to 4 to 1, I'd have said you're nuts," one Nevada bookmaker declared last week.

Marchi's biggest problem, even after his primary victory over John Lindsay, was that a solid majority of Gotham voters did not recognize his name. But the Republican-Conservative nominee has received excellent publicity during the past month and is rapidly closing the "recognition gap." Even the New York *Times* treats him as a serious candidate, deserving of as much coverage as Procaccino and Lindsay.

In recent weeks Marchi has made it clear that "law and order" is his major issue, and chastised both his opponents for their disdain of the phrase. In a major speech last week, Marchi said:

"They [Lindsay and Procaccino] claim that law and order means something ugly, brutal and tyrannical. Yet all around us in the Lindsay-Procaccino administration we see ugliness—brutality and mob tyranny that exist solely because of the absence of law and order."

Marchi noted that Lindsay, who "said four years ago he would make the New York streets safe," was now waging a campaign "aimed at eliminating free and open discussion of law and order in this year's race."

Law and order, stressed Marchi, is particularly vital to New York Negroes, who are the chief victims of Gotham's soaring crime. Marchi said that black Americans, "who suffered years of terror and bigotry at the hands of those who acted outside the law," would be the first to say that what they want "is the fair, impartial, application of law and order to protect their rights as human beings and Americans."

The first step in his program to restore law and order, Marchi said, would be to fire Police Commissioner Howard Leary, the Philadelphian hired by Lindsay only after he agreed to support the mayor's ill-fated Civilian Review Board.

Noting that political meddling in the police department has demoralized many of "New York's Finest," Marchi said he would replace Leary with a New Yorker "who knows first-hand the problems and needs of New Yorkers and New York policemen."

"Under the Marchi administration, our new police commissioner will not be handicapped or prevented from doing his job as a result of political interference, and our police force—and the men on the beat—will be given 100 per cent backing by their mayor."

The Marchi speech was developed in large part by Victor Gold, who served as one of Barry Goldwater's 1964 speechwriters. Gold conferred at length with Marchi to get his thinking, then put together a draft that was edited and reworded by the nominee.

Lindsay's Politics of Desperation

New York City's Mayor John Lindsay has again revealed why he is so disliked by regular Revublicans: in his desperate effort to get re-elected, the mayor last week endorsed for local office no fewer than nine Democratic and Liberal candidates, seven of whom have refused to support him for re-election. Statistically, this means that "Republican" Lindsay is supporting three times as many Democrats for office as he is Republicans—nine Democrats, one Liberal and three Republicans.

The mayor's endorsement was worked out in consultation with Liberal or Reform Democrats in New York. In all the key Manhattan contests, Lindsay picked the Reform favorites—Borough President Percy Sutton, Councilmen Carol Greitzer and Theodore Weis and council candidate Carter Burden.

By endorsing the Democratic candidates, Lindsay was not only seen as dealing a blow to the Republican party in general, but delivering a stinging rebuff to the only Republican county leader to stick with him after his defeat in the GOP primary—Manhattan GOP chieftain Vincent F. Albano Jr.

Albano himself has refused to discuss the mayor's endorsements, but sources close to Albano have indicated his move would hurt Lindsay's standings with the Manhattan Republican organization's rank and file—an organization he must hold in his corner if he is to have any chance of victory.

Nixon's 'Psychiatrist'

Having apparently learned nothing from the recent conviction of publisher Ralph Ginzburg for libeling Sen. Barry Goldwater, by saying the 1964 GOP presidential nominee was "psychologically unfit" to run the country, ultra-liberals are back in the business of purporting to study the "psychological makeup"—in decidedly negative terms—of a politician whose policies they oppose. This time the patient-victim is President Richard Nixon.

Nixon, Yale Prof. James Barber told a recent convention of the American Political Science Association, has "a very strong drive for personal power—especially *independent* power—which pushes him away from reliance on anyone else." Barber observed that "the lonely seclusion adopted consciously as a way of deciding . . . stands out in Nixon's personal-relations style."

The President, according to Barber's scenario, will listen closely to his advisers and then "retire to his chambers, where he may spend hours in complete solitude," emerging finally to "pronounce the verdict."

Nixon's ultimate reliance on "independent power," in the Barber thesis, has already produced such "presidential stumbles" as the rejection of Dr. John Knowles for a HEW post, and policy decisions on the hunger program and school desegregation guidelines. Others might call these commonsense decisions.

Even worse, says Barber, Nixon is addicted to a "crisis syndrome" which could thrust the nation into a "tragic drama." The author contends that this "syndrome" leads Nixon into ill-considered and potentially self-destructive behavior following periods of great stress, *viz.* Nixon's outburst before reporters following his defeat for the California governorship in 1962.

When Barber concluded reading his paper, like-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

minded APSA convention delegates applauded appreciatively and complimented his subtle and oh-so-academic-sounding skewering of that awful Nixon fellow. Historian James MacGregor Burns thought Barber's paper was extremely useful, while the University of California's Aaron Wildavsky pronounced the Barber thesis "the best work in the field."

Others had a different idea and wondered how in the world Barber dared to make such an "analysis," considering his total lack of credentials. Barber, for instance, does not know Nixon any more than Ginzburg knew Goldwater. And like Ginzburg, Barber is not a psychologist, a psychoanalyst or a psychiatrist.

In brief, he was practicing without a license. But even more incredible, according to some observers, is that so many members of the American Political Science Association—presumably a collection of "scientists," even though political ones—would support such an unscientific document.

NCC Dances to Forman's Tune

Marxist firebrand James Forman won a second major victory last week when the National Council of Churches agreed to cough up $500,000 for Negro economic development and to draft plans for "tens of millions more." Only two weeks ago, the General Convention of the Episcopal Church pledged to contribute at least $200,000 to black causes, much of which is expected to be directed to Forman's group.

FORMAN

By a vote of 2 to 1, the NCC rejected restrictions that would bar funds to revolutionaries dedicated to the overthrow of the American system.

Meeting in Indianapolis, the council's 250-member general board took up Forman's demand for reparations contained in the revolutionary Black Manifesto [see *Human Events*, July 5, 1969, page 11] of the Black Economic Development Conference. The churchmen, who claim to speak for 33 denominations and 42 million Americans, first rejected an amendment condemning the Marxist preamble to the Manifesto.

Several delegates, chiefly leaders of the Christian Church—Disciples of Christ—then sought to restrict use of the funds, prohibiting the financing of any advocates of violence or insurrection.

"If we give this money with no strings attached," warned the Rev. Dr. George G. Beazley of Indianapolis, "there is a high degree of probability that it will go to the Black Economic Development Conference, whose own document states its purpose is to overthrow the American syste

Several black clergymen protested the amendment, saying it implied white distrust of their integrity. "If strings are to be attached, and we are to be contained and constrained in this situation," said one, "then we say, 'you keep the money. We'll go our own way and be free in doing so.'"

NCC leaders then rejected the amendment and approved the $500,000 grant—$200,000 of which goes to the National Council of Black Churchmen and $300,000 to the Interreligious Foundation for Community Organization (IFCO). The council of black churchmen has promised to funnel money into Forman's group, while IFCO spawned Forman's BEDC and the Black Manifesto.

REPRINTS AVAILABLE

"The Alchemists in Our Public Schools" by Roger A. Freeman, an article which appeared in the July 26 issue of **Human Events**, is now available as a reprint. Prices: 35¢ each; 10 for $3; 50 for $12.50; 100 for $25; 500 for $100. Also available is the two-page article by Al Capp, **"Harvard's Tragedy: Too Arrogant . . . Then Too Cowardly."** Single copies 30¢; 10 for $2.50; 50 for $10; 100 for $15.

New Chicago Convulsions?

Police intelligence reports and articles appearing in the underground press indicate that the New Left intends to use the trial in Chicago of eight of their brothers to precipitate the identical type of bloody confrontation which most of the nation watched on television last year during the Democratic National Convention.

DELLINGER

The eight who are to go on trial for conspiracy on September 24 are: David T. Dellinger, chairman of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (Mobe); Rennard C. Davis, Chicago coordinator for Mobe; Thomas Hayden, an organizer and former secretary of the radical Students for a Democratic Society (SDS); Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin, organizers of the Youth International party (Yippies); Lee Weiner, a research assistant in the department of sociology at Northwestern University and a Mobe official; John Froines, an assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Oregon and also a Mobe official; and Bobby G. Seale, chairman of the Black Panther party.

The eight, who have formed a New York-based group called "The Conspiracy" which sells posters, bumper stickers and brochures to raise money for their cause, were indicted last March by a federal grand jury. They were charged with violating anti-riot provisions of the 1968 Civil Rights Act. The indictment said the conspiracy involved interfering with firemen and law enforcement officers and teaching other persons how to use incendiary devices.

Events planned by the New Left during or after the trial include:

- Wednesday night, October 8: A memorial rally for slain guerrilla Che Guevara, killed on Oct. 8, 1967 in Bolivia.
- Thursday, October 9: New Left forces plan to join with young people throughout Chicago "in an offensive against their schools." High schools, where Chicago SDS has been building cadre during the summer, will develop joint actions with people from out of town around the idea of a "jailbreak."
- Either Thursday or Friday attacks by women's liberation groups are planned against "institutions of racism and imperialism" and "combatting of male chauvinism and male supremacy." It was emphasized that these attacks would not be merely demonstrations or guerrilla theater against cultural images that oppress women.
- Friday, October 10. This is the day the radicals plan to "go after the courts." The suggested slogan for the day is "Stop the Trial." Not necessarily an invasion of the courtroom, they say, but "a determination to make the ruling class pay a price—a heavy price—for carrying out repression against the people and against the movement."
- Saturday, October 11. "A mass march." The specific route not yet decided, but those planning to participate are warned to be prepared to defend themselves "against any attacks the pigs [police] might make against us."

Everett McKinley Dirksen, 1896-1969

Most people in Illinois, and many people elsewhere, are going to miss Everett McKinley Dirksen. Whether you found his florid oratorical style admirable or amusing, it was distinctive; and whatever political faction you belong to, you agreed with Sen. Dirksen part of the time and can remember moments when you were grateful to him for services rendered your cause.

At a time when politicians were classified as "isolationist" or "internationalist," Dirksen disclaimed both labels, calling himself a "moderationist."

In the highest office he attained in his long public career, that of Republican leader in the United States Senate, Dirksen was acceptable to the constituency that ranges from Sen. John Tower of Texas to Sen. Jacob Javits of New York. There have been recent rebellions against the Republican leader in the House; but ever since he was elected leader of Senate Republicans, Dirksen had held with a certain inevitability his position as the man the largest number of Republican senators wanted in the position of leader.

There was an inevitability about Dirksen's success with his constituents, too. Ever since 1930, when he lost a primary race for congressman, Dirksen never lost an election. The downstate district he represented in the House from 1932 to 1948 was a "safe" Republican district, but Illinois is anything but safe for Republican candidates for United States senator.

Yet in 1950 (when his opponent was the Senate majority leader, Scott W. Lucas), and again in 1956, 1962 and 1968, Dirksen carried the state without ever being in serious trouble. Dirksen made himself an institution in Illinois—and also in the Senate—a setting which he found congenial despite the prevailing minority status there of the Republican party.

Dirksen was a conservative Republican as one would expect of a man whose first political office was that of commissioner of finance at Pekin, Ill. Though as a "moderationist" he gave more effective support to the ratification of the test ban treaty and the passage of the civil rights bill of 1964 than many a liberal senator, he remained a conservative Republican to the end.

His acceptance and support of Sen. Goldwater's candidacy for President in 1964 were never in doubt. Of all the many people available in 1952 to nominate Robert A. Taft for the presidency at the Republican National Convention, Sen. Dirksen was the man who placed "Mr. Republican's" name before the delegates. Though, as he reminded that convention, he had campaigned through 23 states in support of Thomas E. Dewey's candidacy in 1948, Dirksen was a Taft man. And he was not too bland a politician to deliver one of the most memorable fighting speeches in recent conventions, culminating in these words aimed at Dewey over an outstreched finger: "We followed you before and you took us down the path to defeat."

The mourning for Sen. Dirksen might be even more intense than it is had he been more of a single-minded champion of an intransigent position. But it would have been less widespread.

Dirksen was a legislator who believed thoroughly that "legislation is always the art of the possible." He worked hard for more conservative policies than the Congresses of his long career would as a whole adopt, but he kept his line of communications with the majority always open.

When he voluntarily retired from the House in 1948, Sam Rayburn, the veteran Democratic speaker of the House, said, "If they are going to send Republicans to Congress, let them send Republicans of the Everett Dirksen kind."

It is not just conservative Republicans like Dirksen himself who today grieve the passing of an influential and patriotic legislator; it is Americans of widely differing political positions, who unite in recognizing in Everett Dirksen a man who made a unique, substantial contribution to the difficult business of governing the United States. As a member of Congress for almost four decades, he served his party and his country well.

—Chicago *Tribune*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ADVERTISEMENT

Kick The "I Forget" Habit!

A noted publisher in Chicago reports there is a simple technique for acquiring a powerful memory which can pay you real dividends in both business and social advancement and works like magic to give you added poise, necessary self-confidence and greater popularity.

According to this publisher, many people do not realize how much they could influence others simply by remembering accurately everything they see, hear, or read. Whether in business, at social functions or even in casual conversations with new acquaintances, there are ways in which you can dominate each situation by your ability to remember.

To acquaint the readers of this paper with the easy-to-follow rules for developing skill in remembering anything you chose to remember, the publishers have printed full details of their self-training method in a new booklet, *"Adventures in Memory,"* which will be mailed free to anyone who requests it. No obligation. Simply enclose a dime to cover postage and handling. Send your name, address, and zip code to:

Memory Studies
835 Diversey Parkway
Dept. 531-019
Chicago, Ill. 60614

Congressman Bray Warns:

Weakness Over Okinawa 'Means Disaster'

From the Allen-Goldsmith Report

The Administration is being put squarely on the spot on the highly volatile Okinawa issue by a ranking Republican member of the powerful House Armed Services Committee.

With Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi due to come to Washington later this month to vigorously press for the early return of Okinawa, Rep. William Bray (R.-Ind.) is bluntly demanding "instant and solid reassurance to the American people" that Japan's clamorous agitation will be disregarded.

Characterizing Okinawa as "probably our most important overseas military base," Bray warns, "If our military position there is crippled in any way, we would be hamstrung in the Western Pacific."

These forceful views are voiced by Bray, a World War II decorated tank officer who fought in the Pacific, in a letter to Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

They are bound to carry weight in White House and State Department policy councils. In addition to serving his 10th consecutive term in Congress, Bray is an authority on Asian and Russian military affairs.

His emphatic insistence on the retention of Okinawa is known to largely represent the views of the 40-member Armed Services Committee (23 Democrats, 17 Republicans).

It is very likely these background facts will be noted in the forthcoming discussions with Foreign Minister Aichi. They will most probably be cited as a significant manifestation of strongly held sentiment in this country on this issue—that has caused violent uproars in Japan.

These largely propaganda tantrums are singled out by Bray for caustic deprecation.

"Unreason and inconsistency on the part of Japan," he pointedly advises Rogers, "should not be matched by weakness on the part of the United States over Okinawa, for it bears directly on our national survival, where weakness means disaster."

Rep. Bray is particularly indignant at Japan's ambivalent stand regarding Okinawa on the one hand, the Russian-occupied Kurile and Sakhalin Islands on the other. While vehemently agitating for the return of Okinawa, the Japanese are doing little more than twiddling their thumbs concerning the Kurile and Sakhalin islands.

"First, there is the completely phony Japanese issue of 'alien rulers' on Okinawa," Bray vigorously informs Rogers. "The island, once independent, was annexed by Japan in 1874. In no sense is Okinawa or its people truly Japanese in origin.

"Second, there is the relative lack of Japanese attention to or concern about the Soviet occupation of the Kurile Islands and Sakhalin Island, seized by Russia at the end of World War II. Soviet occupation in this area is dangerous not only to Japan but to the entire non-Communist world.

"Japan should not be allowed to force us from Okinawa while going through the relatively limp motions of 'protesting' Soviet Kurile occupation."

Other "major inconsistencies in the Japanese attitude" forcefully stressed by Bray are:

"Japanese trade policy is aggressively protectionist when it comes to U.S. imports, yet the United States buys over 30 per cent of Japan's exports. The Japanese economy is large but shaky. Congressional retaliation in the form of legislation aimed at Japan's U.S. export market would be a poor substitute for Japan's winning administrative control over Okinawa, and possibly neutralizing a vital U.S. base which has cost American taxpayers billions of dollars.

"The Japanese need and welcome the U.S. nuclear umbrella. It is most logical, reasonable and fair that if this protection is to be provided, weapons should be on Japanese soil."

With equal bluntness Rep. Bray emphasizes Okinawa's immense cost in blood and money to the U.S. and what its retention means.

"Okinawa was captured from the Japanese in 1945 at a cost of 12,500 dead and 50,000 other casualties," says Bray. "Under American control since that time, it has become an integral part of the entire U.S. military shield in Southeast Asia. Tactical nuclear weapons buried deep in Okinawa rock are targeted on North Korea and Red China. It serves as a prime staging area for B-52 bombers and other aircraft. Due to its size and location there is absolutely no other geographical substitute in the entire Pacific."

Similarly, Secretary Rogers is strongly reminded of a House Armed Services Committee report published exactly two years ago this month sternly warning against giving up Okinawa. Bray quotes the following key finding of this study:

"Loss of Okinawa would induce a chain reaction which would affect not only every aspect of our defensive and offensive capabilities in the Pacific, but would require major modifications in military establishments far removed from Okinawa and the Pacific itself. Its importance to the United States from a military standpoint cannot be over-emphasized."

Bray, who has just returned from a tour of U.S. bases in Europe and a brief trip to Russia, is discussing with other Armed Services Committeemen summoning Rogers for a briefing on Administration policy regarding Okinawa. He has considerable bipartisan support on that.

As a tank officer in the Pacific in World War II, Bray was awarded the Silver Star for conspicuous courage in combat. Later he served in Korea as a colonel. He was elected for two terms as prosecuting attorney in his home county, and has been continuously in Congress since 1951.

(Copyright 1969, Publishers-Hall Syndicate Inc.)

"I'm sure you will hear from many people on the general benefit they feel your publication has been to their communities, but I wanted to add my words of congratulations."
—**REP. GEORGE BUSH** (R.-Tex.)

INFLUENCE YOUR FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES BY GIVING THEM $1 TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HARD-HITTING, INFLUENTIAL NEWSWEEKLY: *HUMAN EVENTS*. DO IT NOW.

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read "_____"

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read "_____"

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read "_____"

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read "_____"

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read "_____"

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read "_____"

Gentlemen
Please enter 5-week introductory subscriptions to HUMAN EVENTS for the persons named above, at just $1 each. I understand the expenses of billing are prohibited by the low rate, so I enclose my payment of $_____

9/20/69

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____

Mail To: Human Events • 422 First Street, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003

Please list additional subscriptions on your own stationery

...exciting collector's item—no two alike!

"British Colonial"
SWORD CANES

SPECIAL SALE
Regularly $14.98
NOW ONLY $9.98
(while limited supply lasts!)

Nostalgic conversation-pieces of the days "when the sun never set on the British Empire!" All you do is twist Confucius head on handle, and out comes real sword-spike of tempered steel! These canes were exceptional values at $14.98—should be snapped up at $9.98 by every serious collector, every person interested in unique distinguished decor for home or office. Intricately carved of beautifully grained selected Walnut Woods. The old craftsmen of Taipei, who for centuries have carved by hand, still work with the very same tools used decades ago. The results are strikingly handsome, with no two canes exactly alike. After carving, the canes are hand-polished and rubbed to a warm, lustrous patina. Commanding 37" in length. Orders will be filled first come, first served. Avoid disappointment—order today. Only $9.98 (add 75¢ postage & handling)

Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send check or money order—no C.O.D.'s. Send for FREE catalog of unique gifts for men.

A MAN'S WORLD
DEPT. HE-99 7 DELAWARE DRIVE
LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y. 11040

DEFEND YOURSELF!

INSTANTLY STOPS ATTACKER

Assailants run screaming when sprayed in face with BODYGUARD. When you're in danger, simply *press tip. Spray causes temporary blindness, coughing* and sneezing and leaves red stain for identification. Effective up to 15 feet. Fires up to 25 times without reloading. Contains same ingredient used by U.S. mailmen to render vicious dogs helpless instantly. Easily concealed in hand—legal to carry—no license required. 100% as effective as tear gas. Used by cabbies, watchmen, waitresses, policemen, stores, nurses, night-workers, gas stations, etc. Carry in purse or pocket. BODYGUARD only $2 postpaid (3 for $5 or 7 for $10 postpaid). For fast Airmail delivery add 25¢ for each BODYGUARD. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN HANCOCK CO., DEPT. A-95
2427 CUSSETA ROAD COLUMBUS, GEORGIA 31903

JOHN HANCOCK CO., DEPT. A-95
2427 CUSSETA ROAD, COLUMBUS, GEORGIA 31903
Enclosed is $_____ (check, cash or m.o.)
Rush me _____ BODYGUARD Self-Defenders.
NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Use coupon or your own stationery to order.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Case for the SACB

Uninformed attacks on the Subversive Activities Control Board have grown more shrill. What is the true story of the board and its function?

By FRANCIS J. McNAMARA

The Subversive Activities Control Board is the only agency in the United States government created for the sole purpose of curbing Communist party activities. Yet this agency has been more sharply and widely attacked during the past few years than any other federal body. If given the opportunity, a sizable minority in both the House and Senate—including some conservative anti-Communists—would vote to abolish the SACB tomorrow.

Obviously, something is wrong. Is the board at fault—or its critics?

Actually, there are two culprits in this case and the SACB is not one of them. The principal culprits are some former high-ranking officials in the executive branch who are completely responsible for the conditions that have prompted the criticism heaped on the board—and who will be named later in this article.

Next, there are the critics themselves, in Congress and in the communications media, who have been tearing the board apart. If these people knew what they were talking about—if they had checked the facts thoroughly and reported them fairly—their fire would have been directed not at the SACB, but at the officials who have opened it wide to attack.

Large-scale attacks on the board began in the summer of 1967 when President Johnson named the husband of one of his former secretaries to the board. They were revived earlier this year when Otto Otepka was appointed by President Nixon. There were three basic charges in the attacks:

- Board members are paid a high salary ($36,000 per year; $26,000 in 1967) but do little or nothing (the SACB did not hold a hearing from mid-1965 to September 1968). Abolishing the board would save the taxpayers $300,000 per year.
- Not a single Communist organization or party member has registered, as they are supposed to, in compliance with a board order. The SACB has therefore been completely ineffective.
- The act creating the board was a hasty product of anti-Communist hysteria and "McCarthyism." In addition, it is a threat to 1st Amendment rights of free speech and association and should, therefore, be repealed.

President Nixon will soon nominate a new member of the SACB to replace Leonard Sells, whose term expired on August 9. The confirmation proceedings which follow will undoubtedly spark another round of attacks on the board similar to those made in the past. The following facts are presented so that the validity and fairness of the claims made against the board may be assessed objectively.

What Is the Board?

The SACB is a five-member, independent, quasi-judicial agency created by the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950. Its function is to hold hearings at the request of the attorney general, to determine whether a particular group is a Communist-action, Communist-front, or Communist-infiltrated organization as defined in the act, and also whether individuals are members of the Communist party (which the board has found to be a Communist-action organization).

Originally, an organization or individual found to be Communist by the board was supposed to register with the attorney general. Amendments passed in late 1967 which became law when signed by President Johnson on Jan. 2, 1968, provide instead that the SACB would itself maintain the roster of groups and individuals it had determined were Communist.

SACB Chairman John W. Mahan (above) has often been thwarted in attempting to carry out the board's mandate.

Subversive Activities Control Act

The Subversive Activities Control Act passed over President Truman's veto on Sept. 23, 1950, is probably the most carefully considered security law enacted in the history of this country. Its origins go back to March 1947, when a legislative subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, chaired by then Rep. Richard M. Nixon, began hearings on bills to curb or outlaw the Communist party. A few days after the hearings were completed in July 1947, Sen. Karl Mundt, then a member of HCUA, introduced a Communist control bill after consulting with Rep. Nixon. It was based on the legal opinions, expert testimony and facts produced in these hearings.

The Mundt-Nixon bill, as it later became known, eventually evolved into the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950—but only after four years of related House and Senate committee hearings during which over 200 individuals and organizations testified or submitted statements filling almost 3,000 pages, and after Senate and House debate which filled hundreds of pages of the *Congressional Record.*

No objective critic would ever claim that a law which had been so long and thoroughly weighed and debated was a product of hysteria.

The most liberal Supreme Court in the history of the United States has rebutted the free speech and association attacks on the act. In June 1961, with only Justice Black dissenting, it held that "it would be a distortion of the 1st Amendment" to claim that it prohibited the registering of Communists. Justice Douglas wrote that the registration requirements were "in line with the most exacting adjudications touching 1st Amendment activities."

The Subversive Activities Control Act is based on the principle that exposure is the most effective weapon against communism. Practically all of the many authorities who testified in the hearings agreed that secrecy, concealment and deceit were the principal sources of Communist strength and success. The act was therefore designed to strip the mask of concealment from the party—to disclose its real nature and aims, the identity of its members and of the groups it controlled and had infiltrated, as well as its propaganda outlets and devices.

SACB hearings and reports were the medium through which this revelation was to be accomplished.

The late Benjamin J. Davis, national secretary of the Communist party, described the act as "a pro-Fascist law." Some liberals have pinned similarly derogatory labels on it.

Actually it is a very mild law even though, as will be shown, it has had a strongly adverse effect on the Communist party. It permits the party, without punishment, to carry on its normal day-to-day activities—provided they do not violate other laws—with complete freedom. The party can organize, hold meetings, recruit new members, publish newspapers and magazines, buy radio and TV time for advertising, set up fronts, infiltrate other organizations, disseminate propaganda, solicit funds—just as long as it does not conceal the identity of its officials and members, the groups it controls, the propaganda it disseminates, etc.

The act places on the Communist party no more than an obligation to operate the way any legitimate political party does—openly and without conspiratorial deceit and concealment. It is merely a political "truth-in packaging" statute of the type that normally wins overwhelming liberal support when applied to a consumer item.

The Board's Actual Work Record

At the end of last year, the SACB had disposed of 74 petitions from various attorneys general that it hold hearings and issue appropriate reports and orders. One petition concerned a Communist-action organization, the Communist party; 23 involved Communist fronts; three related to infiltrated organizations and 47 concerned individual party members.

Testimony received in board hearings related to these petitions filled over 103,000 pages. In addition to holding hearings in response to petitions and issuing reports and registration orders, the board had prepared hundreds of briefs, motions and other legal instruments related to these cases.

Board hearings involving organizations are usually lengthy and involved. The Communist party hearings lasted 14 months. The government presented 22 witnesses in the hearings, the Communist party three. Over 500 exhibits were introduced in the record which ran to over 14,000 pages.

On April 20, 1953, the board published a 218-page report finding the party a Communist-action organization and ordering it to register as such. Appeals by the party resulted in court decisions requiring additional hearings. By the time the case was finally closed by the Supreme Court decision of June 5, 1961, upholding the constitutionality of the act's registration provisions as applied to the Communist party, the hearing record totalled 16,824 pages and included 726 exhibits.

The great majority of Communist front hearings have involved thousands of pages of testimony. The hearing record in the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born case was just short of 8,500 pages; the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship case ran to 6,965 pages; the Civil Rights Congress, 7,211; Washington Pension Union, 6,055; and the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (an infiltrated organization) almost 13,000.

In the last-named case, the board held 110 days of hearings during which 144 witnesses testified. Over 1,000 exhibits were entered in the record. On May 4, 1962, the board filed a 108-page report finding MMSW a Communist-infiltrated organization. The record in this case is the most thorough expose of Communist trade union infiltration and control tactics ever made in this country.

Individual membership case hearings are much shorter, averaging several hundred pages, although one ran to 622 pages and another only to 113.

Following each hearing, one board member reviews the record and the proposed findings submitted by the attorney general and the "accused" organization or individual, and then writes a recommended decision. This is studied and reviewed by the other board members and revised and edited until, when agreed upon by all, it is published as the board's official report.*

Until the summer of 1965, the SACB was an actively functioning agency which did its work with little fanfare or publicity. No one complained that its members were not earning their salaries. By and large the only criticisms of the board came from the Communist party and its fellow travelers. It was doing too much work for their comfort.

Continued on next page

A World War II Army Intelligence officer, Mr. McNamara joined the House Committee on Un-American Activities in August 1958 and from 1962 to February 1969 served as its staff director. Recognized by both liberals and conservatives as an expert in the field of internal subversion, he has frequently lectured on this subject for the Defense Department.

**When the board's workload is not heavy and a majority of its members are present for hearings in a given case, a recommended decision is not written.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Has SACB Hurt the CP?

The following facts are matters of public record which indicate the impact the SACB has had on the Communist party and its operations.

Ever since the SACB was created in 1950, the Communist party, in its formal programs, convention resolutions, etc., has given top priority to eliminating the board by repealing the law which created it. At no time during this period has the party been without a front, or several of them, with the sole or major purpose of eliminating the board.

The Communists have expended a tremendous amount of time, effort and money—which could have been utilized for other forms of subversion—in an agitation and propaganda campaign against the SACB which, at times, has been international in scope.

The party has spent many thousands of dollars in legal fees defending itself, its fronts and its members in board proceedings and in court challenges to the board's constitutionality and actions.

The party did not hold a convention for nine years after the SACB was created—and then none for another seven years after that.

In almost one-third of the organization cases referred to the SACB (8 of 25), the Communist party dissolved the group either before hearings could be held or before a registration order could be issued after their completion. All told, the party has dissolved 15 of the 25 groups which have been the subject of SACB hearings.

The board and law creating it have been such a vital focus of party activity during the past 20 years that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has made frequent reference to it in briefing the Congress annually on the high points of party activity.

As early as 1952 he testified that the act has "assisted materially in bringing about an effective restriction of Communist activities." In 1966 he stated that foreign Communist parties were contributing to the party's "massive propaganda assault" on the act which was then worldwide in scope (an interesting comment on the fact that the "non-Communist" assault on the board in this country began the following year).

Late Communist party leader Benjamin Davis severely attacked the board's actions, calling them "pro-Fascist."

Testimony of FBI undercover operatives in the CP before HCUA reveals:

• CP leader Ben Davis went to Buffalo, N.Y., shortly after the 1961 Supreme Court decision upholding the act in an unsuccessful effort to heal a split which developed in the party there largely as a result of the ruling. He informed the members that because of the decision the party might not hold a convention for five years and perhaps "never" again.

• The decision upholding the constitutionality of the SACB also led to talk of liquidating the party and "made their [the Communists'] work very difficult." It forced the party to go deeper underground, led to a cut in the top leadership to three open officials, a reduction in the size of clubs, changes in their names and instructions to members to say they had resigned from the party.

• Passage of the act in 1950 had a generally similar effect on the party, forcing it to pull in its horns, tighten security, reduce the size of clubs and eliminate part of its administrative structure.

The board's impact on Communist youth activities, which the party considers highly important, pinpoints its effectiveness. The Labor Youth League was the party's national youth organization in 1953 when the board was petitioned to find it a front. After holding hearings in 1954 during which over 5,500 pages of testimony were received, the SACB published a 54-page report finding the LYL a Communist front. In 1957 the LYL was dissolved. Its successor, Advance, suffered the same fate 10 years later when a 1963 petition led to hearings in 1964 that brought about that group's demise.

The board was petitioned in 1966 to find the DuBois Clubs of America a Communist front. Though suits and other matters have so far prevented the SACB from holding hearings, DuBois Club membership is now down to less than 100. This is partly due to the greater appeal that more openly radical, less disciplined groups such as Students for a Democratic Society have for today's revolutionary youth. At the same time, the evidence of Communist party control of the Clubs contained in the attorney general's petition, coupled with the fact that board hearings on them might start at any time, has obviously put a serious crimp in the Clubs' organizing and recruiting efforts.

In summary, the CP has been without an effective, nationwide youth front for the past 15 years primarily because of the SACB.

The SACB has not destroyed the Communist party. No rational person would expect that it would have done so, or ever will. In reporting the Subversive Activities Control Act in 1950, HCUA said it "wishes to emphasize that this legislation alone is not a complete answer to the Communist problem in the United States." The above facts, however, are clear evidence that the board has been effective and has achieved what it was supposed to do: throw roadblocks into the path of Communist subversion through the hearing and report process.

J. Walter Yeagley, head of the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice for the past 10 years, told a Senate committee in 1967:

> ". . .the exposure involved in these board proceedings. . .[has] been highly detrimental to the party. . .the leaders of the Communist party themselves have been of the opinion over the years that the functions of this board have been highly detrimental to their organization. . . .
>
> "I know that the party has been tremendously worried about this law."

J. Edgar Hoover told Congress in 1966 that Communist party leaders were boasting that if they could defeat the law which created the SACB they could recruit 50,000 members in one year.

Why Recent SACB Inactivity?

When the SACB has been so active in past years and has clearly damaged the party's operations, why has it done so little lately? This is the question that puzzles most people.

Robert Kennedy bragged during his presidential campaign that he had been the top law enforcement officer in the country. His actions did not match his words.

The answer is found in the Subversive Activities Control Act. It gives the attorney general of the United States virtually 100 per cent control of SACB activities. The board cannot initiate cases itself. The attorney general is the only person with authority to petition it to hold hearings. Unless he gives it work, it can do no more than twiddle its thumbs.

J. Howard McGrath, attorney general in 1950 when the act was passed, immediately set up a section in the Department of Justice to enforce the law. On Nov. 20, 1950, shortly after the SACB was appointed, he petitioned it to find the CP a Communist-action group.

This was the key to implementation of all other provisions of the act. No group could be found a front or infiltrated group and no individual an action group member until the party itself had been determined to be a Communist-action organization by the board.

James P. McGranery, McGrath's successor, could not submit any petitions to the board, because it was working on the Communist party case throughout the period he was attorney general.

Herbert Brownell Jr. was attorney general when the board published its CP report and order on April 20, 1953. Four days later he filed 12 front cases with the board and followed them up with nine additional front cases and two infiltrated group cases before retiring to private law practice in 1957. No other attorney general has given the SACB as much work as Brownell did.

His successor, William P. Rogers, now secretary of state, did not file a single petition with the board during his more than three years as attorney general (November 1957-January 1961). In January 1958, shortly after Rogers took office, the court of appeals sent the Communist party case back to the board for consideration of certain new issues. This precluded board action on any other cases until February 1959, when the SACB's work on the Communist party case was completed by the issuance of a modified report. By mid-April 1959, however, the board had completed action on all except two of the cases referred to it by Atty. Gen. Brownell and was in a position to act on additional petitions.

Robert F. Kennedy was attorney general in 1961 when the Supreme Court ruled that the CP registration requirements were constitutional. Some time later he began filing individual membership cases with the SACB and submitted a total of 44 while in office.

Kennedy referred only one front case to the board, that of Advance in January 1963. A few months later, in May, the court of appeals for the District of Columbia circuit ruled that evidence that a group's directors were party members was not sufficient reason for the SACB to find it a front; it also had to be shown that the front's directors were active in the management of the CP, or that they were acting as party representatives in directing the group's activities.

This decision placed a heavier evidentiary burden on the government in obtaining a front finding from the SACB, and may explain why Kennedy submitted no more front cases to the board. At the very least, it would have required a re-examination by the Department of Justice of the evidence it had relating to any front case it was thinking of submitting to the board to determine whether it was sufficient to meet this new requirement.

Kennedy filed more petitions with the SACB than any other attorney general—45 in all. Because all but one were membership cases, however, they did not equal the workload Brownell had given the board.*

The Board's Troubles Begin

The board's current problems began with Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, who became acting attorney general in October 1964, attorney general in February 1965 and served until named under secretary of state in October 1966.

Not long before Katzenbach became attorney general, J. Edgar Hoover had informed Congress that the FBI had approximately 150 known or suspected Communist fronts and infiltrated groups under investigation. But Katzenbach,

Despite FBI Director Hoover's warnings, LBJ's Atty. Gen. Katzenbach filed only one suit with the SACB.

during his two years in office, filed only one front case with the board—that of the DuBois Clubs in March 1966. A suit by the Clubs led to a court ruling that the board could not go ahead with hearings until the issue raised had been decided by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court did not act on the case until Jan. 22, 1968, so the board could do nothing on this case while Katzenbach was in office.

Katzenbach filed no infiltrated cases with the board. Neither did he file any membership cases to follow up Kennedy's 44, although the way was wide open for him to do so until Nov. 15, 1965, when the Supreme Court held that invocation of the 5th Amendment by a party member barred a board order that he register.

By mid-1965 the SACB had completed hearings on all the membership cases

**Despite this record, Atty. Gen. Kennedy became a critic of the act and the SACB as a senator. During the 1967 Senate debate on a bill introduced by Sen. Everett Dirksen to strengthen the board, Sen. Kennedy attacked the board as "this moribund agency" and spoke of "the irrelevance of the SACB to the fight against communism." He also stated of the act: "This law has not helped us to advance in the last 17 years in connection with subversive activities."*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

referred to it by Atty. Gen. Kennedy. Frustrated, it sat in Washington doing nothing, waiting for Katzenbach to file petitions while criticism began to mount—and Communists began to step up their activity. Rubbing salt in the board's wounds, Katzenbach publicly attacked the law which had created it in an April 1966 interview published in the "Daily Princetonian."

Glossing over the fact that he had given the board practically nothing to do, he said the law had accomplished little and could justifiably be repealed. He also expressed his view that President Truman had been right in vetoing it 16 years earlier and that the Supreme Court might still declare it unconstitutional.

Although his record was technically better than Katzenbach's, Ramsey Clark, his successor who served as attorney general until 1969, probably did more than any other attorney general to injure the SACB's image. He accomplished this by the simple device of refusing to send cases to it and thus forcing idleness on it as criticism of the board grew and reached its peak.

Clark's attitude toward the board and the Subversive Activities Control Act was illustrated by legislative developments in 1967. Then-HCUA Chairman Willis, with the support of 51 other members of the House, had introduced a bill to strengthen both the act and the SACB. Willis twice wrote to Clark requesting his views on the bill and also asking him to testify in the hearings on it or send another representative from the Department of Justice to do so.

Clark, despite the two requests, never sent Willis an opinon on the bill and declined to testify in the hearings or to send anyone in his place. Eventually, late in the year, after the hearings had been held, HCUA had reported the bill and House debate on it was approaching, Willis, after a personal appeal, received a note from Clark—but it said only that if the bill were enacted, he would enforce it. Sen. Dirksen, who had introduced a bill similar to Willis', got virtually the same letter in response to his request for Clark's views.*

Sen. William Proxmire (D.-Wis.), author of a 1967 bill to abolish the SACB, was apparently convinced that Atty. Gen. Clark was on his side. Proxmire's bill was not adopted, but with the help of Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, he succeeded in amending the Dirksen bill (intended to strengthen the SACB) so that the SACB would be automatically killed if Clark did not submit cases to it and the board did not hold a hearing by Dec. 31, 1968. On Oct. 23, 1967, during the Senate debate on the Dirksen bill and his amendment, Proxmire smugly told his Senate colleagues:

"I am confident that the board will receive its death sentence today from the Senate by adoption of the Mansfield-Proxmire amendment to S 2171. I am likewise confident. . . that the attorney general will not commute that death sentence, but rather enforce it."

Clark's role in undercutting the SACB is verified by the testimony of Justice Department and SACB officials.

Assistant Atty. Gen. Yeagley testified before the Senate Appropriations Committee in August 1967, while Clark was attorney general, that "there are approximately 100 organizations in which the Communists have been found operating." This was a clear indication that the Department of Justice had information about the existence of Communist fronts and infiltrated organizations. Yet Clark did not send a single front case to the board while attorney general.

The House passed Willis' bill and the Senate Dirksen's. Following a conference, a compromise measure embodying practically all of the provisions of the Willis bill, was passed by both houses. It became law when signed by President Johnson on Jan. 2, 1968.

His failure on this score must be judged in the light of two developments: (1) Katzenbach's sending the DuBois Clubs case to the SACB in March 1966 proved that the May 1963 decision of the court of appeals relating to front cases was not an insurmountable obstacle to the submission of such cases to the board; (2) the Willis bill amendments, which became law on Jan. 2, 1968, relieved Clark of the heavier evidentiary burden created by that decision by providing that party membership on the part of a group's directors (combined with certain other evidence of Communist control) was sufficient grounds for a front finding by the SACB.

In addition to sending no new front cases to the board, Clark prevented it from proceeding with the DuBois Club hearings.

On Jan. 22, 1968, the Supreme Court rejected the DuBois Clubs' suit to block SACB hearings. The board promptly ordered that hearings begin on Feb. 5, 1968. The Clubs moved for a delay until February 27. Clark did not oppose this, so the board could not proceed.

Then Clark asked that the hearings be further delayed until March 27, alleging, two years after the petition had been filed, that he was not ready to proceed. The DuBois Clubs, of course, gladly went along with this request, so the board was again stymied.

Finally, on March 19, just a few days before SACB thought it would be able to begin hearings, Clark moved that they be postponed indefinitely—until the Supreme Court decided a pending case concerning electronic surveillance. Clark said he was concerned that the court's decision in this case might mean that government evidence against the DuBois Clubs was tainted because, somewhere along the line, electronic surveillance or wiretapping had been used to obtain it.

Because the Supreme Court did not decide this case until March 1969, Clark did not permit the board to proceed with DuBois hearings while he was in office.

Yeagley also stated before HCUA last May that in the summer of 1967, when it appeared that Congress would adopt legislation to strengthen the SACB, the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice, which he heads, started a "concentrated program" of reviewing information about Communist fronts, infiltrated groups and party members and also stepped up its liaison with the FBI. This continued throughout the fall of 1967 and "We made a report to the attorney general and furnished him some written material and memoranda involving some cases [for the SACB]."

When asked, Yeagley understandably begged off, telling the committee what recommendations he had made to Atty. Gen. Clark:

> ". . .when I make recommendations to the attorney general, I feel he is the one who should release such information. . . .
>
> "I don't think I should say what my position was before he takes a stand himself."

In response to another question, Yeagley pointed out:

> "I have no authority to file petitions independently; no. I have authority to advise and consult with him [the attorney general]."

The appointment of former State Department security chief Otto Otepka could augur well for SACB's future.

Testimony of SACB Chairman John Mahan before the Senate Appropriations Committee in June 1968 is equally revealing:

> "We were unable to obtain from the attorney general in time to prepare our [budget] estimate any information. . .of the number of cases he might institute in the board under the new legislation.
>
> "And we still have not received that information from him. . . ." Sen. McClellan: "He has not initiated a single action and he has given you no indication that he ever will?"
>
> Mahan: "That is correct."

Mahan, when asked, told the Senate committee he had gone to see Clark on "many occasions" to discuss work for the SACB:

> "He has advised me that it is up to him to prosecute the case. It is not up to me to request from him a case. I can't do that. All I can ask him for is how many cases he will give us so that I can prepare a budget."
>
> Sen. McClellan: "What does he tell you when you inquire about it?"
>
> Mahan: "Nothing."

Mahan also revealed that Clark had told him some two months earlier that about 600 cases had been reviewed for possible referral to the SACB, but that Clark did not indicate what he would do with them, saying there was a problem relating to electronic surveillance.

Mahan told the Senate Committee:

> "I feel we can try these cases without that danger. If we can't, we should have a test case. . . ."

The 1967 Willis bill opened the door wide for the submission of petitions concerning individual party members as well as fronts. By doing away with self-registration and providing that the SACB would merely keep a roster of the groups and individuals about which it had made findings, it eliminated all problems created by court 5th Amendment decisions.

Despite this, in addition to submitting no front or infiltrated cases to the SACB and blocking it from proceeding with the DuBois Clubs case, Clark, during his first 15 months in office—the peak period of criticism of the board because it was doing nothing—did not submit a single membership case to it.

Eventually, on July 1, 1968, he submitted seven individual membership cases. It was known in White House and Justice Department circles, however, that Clark did this only under extreme pressure—to prevent a public attack by another Johnson Administration official for his failure to enforce the law, as

Court Upholds Board on Free Speech Issue

On June 5, 1961, in a 5-to-4 decision [**Communist Party vs. Subversive Activities Control Board** (367 U.S. 1)] the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the registration provisions of the Subversive Activities Control Act as applied to the Communist party.

Justice Frankfurter, writing for the majority—himself and Justices Clark, Harlan, Whittaker and Stewart—rejected the Communist party's claim that the act violated the 1st Amendment and the Bill of Attainder provision of the Constitution and held that the 5th Amendment was not relevant to the facts of the case as they then stood.

The dissenting Justices—Warren, Black, Douglas and Brennan—wrote separate opinions, each claiming the act was unconstitutional on 5th Amendment grounds. Despite the "free speech" reputation of these men, only Justice Black also held that the act violated the 1st Amendment.

The following are excerpts from the majority and minority opinions on the 1st Amendment issue:

Justice Frankfurter: "Where the mask of anonymity which an organization's members wear serves the double purpose or protecting them from popular prejudice and of enabling them to cover over a foreign-directed conspiracy, infiltrate into other groups, and enlist the support of persons who would not, if the truth were revealed, lend their support, it would be a distortion of the 1st Amendment to hold that it prohibits Congress from removing the mask."

Justice Douglas, for the minority (excepting Justice Black): "If lobbyists can be required to register, if political parties can be required to make disclosure of the sources of their funds, if the owners of newspapers and periodicals must disclose their affiliates, so may a group operating under the control of a foreign power.

"The Bill of Rights was designed to give fullest play to the exchange and dissemination of ideas that touch the politics, culture and other aspects of our life. When an organization is used by a foreign power to make advances here, questions of security are raised beyond the ken of disputation and debate between the people resident here. Espionage, business activities, formation of cells for subversion, as well as the exercise of the 1st Amendment rights, are then used to pry open our society and make intrusion of a foreign power easy. These machinations of a foreign power add additional elements to free speech just as marching up and down adds something to picketing that goes beyond free speech.

"These are the reasons why, in my view, the bare requirement that the Communist party register and disclose the names of its officers and directors is in line with the most exacting adjudications touching 1st Amendment activities."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

was his duty, by submitting cases to the board.

The performance of Atty. Gen. Clark and of all attorneys general in administering the Subversive Control Act should be assessed in light of the following facts:

• The law, as passed by Congress in 1950, states that whenever the attorney general "shall have reason to believe" that a group is a Communist-action, Communist-front or infiltrated organization and it is not registered "he shall file with the board a. . .petition" to bring about its registration. The statute does not give the attorney general the freedom to determine whether he desires to file petitions. It places a clear-cut obligation on him to file them.

• The Congress found in the amendments to the act which became law in 1968 that "Disclosure of Communist organizations and of the members of Communist-action organizations as provided in this act is essential to the protection of the national welfare."

It should be emphasized that Clark and Katzenbach are not the only ones responsible for the unjust criticism the SACB has received in the last few years, even though they are guilty of creating the conditions that have provoked so many attacks on the board.

The Subversive Activities Control Act is a rather lengthy and complicated law. The average citizen is not familiar with all its provisions and ramifications. He naturally looks to the Congress and the news media for accurate information about it and the board, believing he will get the truth accurately and objectively stated.

Far too often this has not been the case. Time after time certain editors, columnists, reporters, commentators—and some senators and congressmen—have made highly misleading statements about the board, creating the false impression that it is made up of bureaucratic time-servers who have been doing little because they are lazy, unconcerned and interested only in a nice soft job at the taxpayers' expense.

This is a far cry from the truth. The board members are as dedicated as any government officials. To say that they are also frustrated, bitter and disillusioned because of the situation they have found themselves in through no fault of their own is to state the case mildly. It has been particularly galling to them because they have been fully cognizant of *why* they have been idle and under constant attack—even if the communications media have not been telling the public the real story.

A recent incident illustrates one aspect of media responsibility for widespread citizen misunderstanding of the facts about the board. On July 1, the day after Otto Otepka was sworn in as a member of the SACB by Chairman John Mahan, the board held a hearing on one of the individual membership cases pending before it. Admittedly, SACB hearings, particularly membership cases, are not among the most exciting events in Washington. Despite this, in view of the extensive and largely unfavorable publicity the media had given the board during the Otepka confirmation hearings, one would asume that at least one major newspaper or wire service would be interested in attending, if only to report that the SACB had held a hearing.

But there were only two "news" men in the board hearing room—one represented the Communist party's official newspaper, *The Daily World*, the other an underground Washington newspaper. The board had held a hearing, but the only persons who learned of it were the readers of the weirdo and Communist press!

The New Attorney General

On March 12, 1969, less than two months after taking office, Atty. Gen. John Mitchell sent five individual membership cases to the SACB. In doing so, he set a minor record. No other attorney general has sent cases to the board so soon after taking office.

After only seven months of the new Administration it is much too early to pass judgment on Mitchell's performance. It should be pointed out, however, that there is some disappointment on Capitol Hill and among board members that he has not submitted more petitions to the board.

Five membership cases have not meant much work for the SACB; it has been anything but rushed during the past seven months and by the end of this month, it will again be in the position of having nothing to do.

Despite this situation it is believed that the SACB has much better days ahead. This belief is based on the following facts:

• Atty. Gen. Mitchell's orientation is much different than that of Katzenbach and Clark. He has never been regarded as one who would be lax in enforcing laws having to do with domestic subversion.

• President Nixon has demonstrated a much greater interest in domestic communism than any other recent President.

• In addition to being one of the two originators of the Subversive Activities Control Act, the President has shown continuing belief in its usefulness.

In his 1962 book, *Six Crises*, the President took issue with those who were claiming that communism was not an internal problem and specifically with Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy, who had stated on March 24 of that year that the Communist party represented "no danger in the United States." Nixon, rebutting Kennedy, wrote that to ignore 10,000 U.S. Communists would be as "foolhardy" as to underestimate the Communist guerrillas in South Viet Nam "because they are only a few thousand."

The President then proceeded to outline an eight-point "minimum program" for dealing with communism in this country. The fourth point read:

"Vigorous and strict enforcement of the Subversive Activities Control Act. . . so that they [all Communists] may be labled properly for what they are."

• In passing the Willis bill by a large vote, the Congress clearly indicated its intent that the Subversive Activities Control Act be enforced and the SACB be given the chance to operate effectively.

There is no question but that there is much work for the SACB to do today. Communist party strength has increased considerably in the last few years. Its membership is now up to about 14,000; party leaders boast of the support of an additional 100,000 "state-of-mind" members; and an undisclosed but presumably significant number of party agents are working in approximately 100 different organizations.

Given these statistics, the President's attitude and the strengthening of the law and the board by the Willis amendments, it becomes clear that with efficient FBI operation, Atty. Gen. Mitchell should be able to submit enough front, infiltrated and individual membership cases to the board to keep it continuously occupied.

Challenge—And Opportunity—For Nixon

Though there is much for the SACB to do under the Subversive Activities Control Act as it is now written, the Nixon Administration has a very real opportunity to greatly improve the effectiveness of the law and to facilitate the attorney general's submitting important new cases to the board.

When the law was passed in 1950, the world Communist movement was unified under Moscow's leadership. The Communist Party, U.S.A., controlled by the Kremlin, was the only Communist organization in the country that posed a significant internal security threat. Its major competitor in subversion, the independent-of-Moscow, Trotskyist Socialist Worker party (SWP), was relatively insignificant.

For this reason the Congress justifiably drafted the law so that it applied only to Moscow-connected Communist organizations. Conditions have changed radically since 1950, however. As a result of the Moscow-Peking split, the rise of Castro and other developments, a variety of new Communist groups has been formed and the SWP has increased its activity and membership.

All the new Communist groups, like the SWP, are much smaller than the CP, "left" of it, and independent of the Soviet Union. All, in certain respects, are also enemies of the Communist party and of one another. Despite their differences with Moscow and with each other, however, they all share the same goal: destroying the present government and imposing communism on the United States. They therefore consistently cooperate with one another in the very type of subversive activity the SACB was designed to curb. Alone, none of these groups poses a serious danger to the national security, but working with the CP and with one another as they do, they have greatly increased the Communist internal security threat.

The increased danger these new communist groups pose to the country is compounded by the rise of the so-called "New Left" and the black militant groups—Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) (now called the Student National Coordinating Committee), Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC), Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), the Black Panthers and Republic of New Africa (RNA), to name a few of those that are better known.

Not one of these groups is free of Communist taint and influence. All have cooperated with domestic Communist organizations and/or have ties with foreign Communist powers, organizations and individuals. Yet none is a front or infiltrated organization as defined in the act and all are thus immune from SACB proceedings and all other provisions of the act.

The Subversive Activities Control Act, in the light of these new developments, is not fully effective as an internal security law. It should be amended to give the SACB authority to hold hearings and issue reports on all organizations with Communist ties whose combined activities threaten the internal security of the country.

FBI Director Hoover has described these new Communist, "New Left" and black militant groups as "clearly subversive forces." In April of this year he also made a statement to the House Appropriations Committee which indicated that, if the law were amended to include these organizations, the Department of Justice would be in a position to proceed against them before the SACB. He told the committee:

> ". . .in spite of the fact that we have been confronted with a growing number of individuals, organizations, and problems in the security field. . .we have been able to follow closely and report on their diverse activities and thus keep the appropriate authorities advised.
>
> "Through informants we have been able to penetrate the organizations at high levels, both locally and nationally."

Since the SACB was created in 1950, no Administration has requested the Congress to enact legislation that would improve its effectiveness. Now would be an ideal time for President Nixon, who played a major role in creating the board, to take this step—by having his attorney general draft a bill for him to send to Congress that would bring all domestic groups contributing to the Communist threat within the scope of the board's authority.

In the interest of national security, all Americans have a need—and a right—to know the true nature, allegiance and aims of the Communist party and the groups it controls and their activities. They also have a need and a right, however, to know the same about all other groups with Communist associations that are fomenting campus and urban rioting, the killing of police, the destruction of draft centers and other defense-related facilities by fire-bombings and explosives, the sabotage of U.S. policy and defense efforts in Viet Nam and other crucial areas, and which are working in various other ways to bring down the elected government of the United States.

Disclosure Principle

The President's Committee on Civil Rights (1947 Report):

"The principle of disclosure is, we believe, the appropriate way to deal with those who would subvert our democracy by revolution or by encouraging disunity and destroying the civil rights of some groups. . . .

"The ultimate responsibility for countering totalitarians of all kinds rests, as always, with the mass of good, democratic Americans, their organizations and their leaders. The federal government. . .ought to provide a source of reference where private citizens and groups may find accurate information about the activities, sponsorship and background of those who are active in the market place of public opinion."

REPRINTS AVAILABLE

All orders filled same day received. Reprints folded to fit business size envelope. Please enclose check.

HUMAN EVENTS
422 First Street, S.E. • Washington, D.C. 20003

Please send me _____ copies of "The Case for the SACB"

Single copies 35¢; 10 for $3; 50 for $12.50; 100 for $25. All prices are based upon third or fourth class delivery. First class mail, airmail or express extra and you will be billed for extra shipping and handling costs.

☐ Also enter my subscription to HUMAN EVENTS
☐ 20 weeks, $ 4.98
☐ 52 weeks, $12.50

Name_____
(Please Print)
Address_____
City_____
State_____ ZIP_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOW! Run Your Car Without Spark Plugs

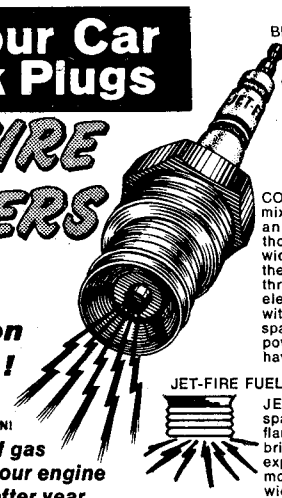
NEW JET-FIRE FUEL IGNITERS

Will deliver up to 30 more horsepower, 5 more miles per gallon using only regular gas!

THEY NEVER WEAR OUT

YOU'LL NEVER CLEAN, ADJUST OR REPLACE PLUGS AGAIN!

- get up to 5 more miles per gallon of gas
- add up to 30 more horsepower to your engine
- save $100 each year for you, year after year while you use the cheapest grades of gasoline!



Pat. No. 2899585

THE IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORDINARY SPARK PLUGS AND JET-FIRE FUEL IGNITERS

Your car's power comes from tiny explosions of gasoline vapor and air in your cylinders. The bigger the explosions, the faster you go.

SPARK PLUGS *NARROW SPARK*

CONVENTIONAL PLUGS explode this mixture with a spark jumping across an air gap. The spark is just 35-thousandths of an inch across — not wide enough to explode all the fuel in the cylinder. Unburned gas escapes through your exhaust. In time, the electrodes become eroded and caked with carbon. The gap widens, the spark gets narrower, you lose more power, waste more fuel . . . and finally have to replace your plugs.

JET-FIRE FUEL IGNITER *WIDE SWATH OF FLAME*

JET-FIRE FUEL IGNITERS use no sparks. Instead a fanning swath of flame walks across a semi-conductor bridge from one electrode to another, exploding far more fuel, getting far more power. There is no gap that can widen, and carbon deposits actually improve performance. They do not have to be adjusted or replaced—*ever!*

Spark plugs are obsolete! Now there's a far better way to run your car.

With conventional spark plugs, only a fraction of the fuel that enters your cylinders is turned into power. The rest escapes through your tailpipe as unburned vapor. That is because their spark is so narrow—only 35-thousandths of an inch wide—that it cannot possibly ignite all the fuel mixture in the cylinder. As plugs get older, their sparks get narrower and less efficient till they have to be replaced.

New Jet-Fire Fuel Igniters do a far better job of turning gasoline into power. Instead of a narrow spark, they send out a wide swath of flame that "walks" across a semi-conductor tip, fanning out in all directions and exploding far more fuel in the cylinder.

Proof That You Get Up To 30 Horsepower More

Jet-Fire Fuel Igniters look like spark plugs merely because they have to be screwed into the spark plug socket. But what they do is far different. Here's how to prove it:

1. **Run your car till it's fully warmed up.**
2. **Stop on a perfectly level stretch of road.**
3. **Put the car in Drive (1st gear with manual transmission), and see how fast the car rolls at idling speed.**
4. **Remove plugs and install Jet-Fire Fuel Igniters (a 10-minute job).**
5. **Now see how fast your car rolls at idling speed. You can expect it to go 4 TO 6 MILES PER HOUR FASTER without touching the gas pedal—dramatic proof that Jet-Fire Fuel Igniters increase engine RPMs by 100 to 150 with no increase in gas consumption. (At high speeds, RPMs increase by 300 to 350.)**

So, first thing, you can reduce the gas flow by adjusting the idling screw, and **start saving money before you've even driven a mile!**

(At the same time, you can make your air-to-gas mixture leaner. Fuel Igniters require only a 15:1 ratio instead of the conventional 9:1. It's a simple adjustment that you or your mechanic can make in one minute. It provides even greater economy.)

Start driving and you'll notice even more improvement—up to 30 more horsepower of acceleration power, climbing power, and passing power. All this while burning less gas!

SWITCH TO REGULAR

The next time your gas gauge gets near the "Empty" mark, tell the attendant to fill it up with REGULAR! Chances are you'll no longer need premium which costs four to eight cents more than regular gas.

And this second saving is only the beginning. Jet-Fire Fuel Igniters provide easier cold-weather starts . . . and that means less drain on your battery, and no drain on your patience as you try to get started.

NO REPLACING OR ADJUSTING EVER

The more you drive, the better your Fuel Igniters perform. They don't become eroded, wear out or require adjusting. And carbon build-up—the natural enemy of old fashioned plugs—actually makes fuel igniters perform better. Carbon becomes an additional carrier for the igniter's big jet flame.

So there you have a third saving. One set of fuel igniters will last the life of your car!

Invented To Save Air Force Lives—Now They Can Save You Money

Jet-Fire Fuel Igniters were first developed to save airmen's lives. During World War II, there were times when more men were killed by spark plug malfunction than by enemy action. A failure-proof replacement was needed, and Fuel Igniters did the job. Both the Navy and Air Force have approved them for jet engine use.

Now at last they have been modified for automobile use. They won't save your life, but they can save you big money—up to $100 a year with ordinary driving.

Some day, all cars may come equipped with Fuel Igniters like these. But why wait when you can install a set yourself now. Just mail the coupon with the make and model of your car, and we'll rush you a set with full instructions.

Just $12.80 per set of 8. $9.60 per set of 6. $6.40 per set of 4.

You are protected by this 4-WAY GUARANTEE

1. GUARANTEED for the life of your car (or 30,000 miles) without cleaning, servicing or replacing.
2. GUARANTEED to increase miles/per/gallon of gas on regular gas!
3. GUARANTEED to increase horsepower, increase engine RPMs!
4. GUARANTEED to improve ease of starting and acceleration!

Save $100 a Year With Jet-Fuel Igniters!

If you drive 15,000 miles, you can easily save:

- *$50 by switching to regular gas.*
- *$40 on your better mileage.*
- *$10 by not replacing plugs.*

ALSO AVAILABLE FOR BOATS, TRUCKS, TRACTORS, MOTORCYCLES AND FOREIGN CARS!

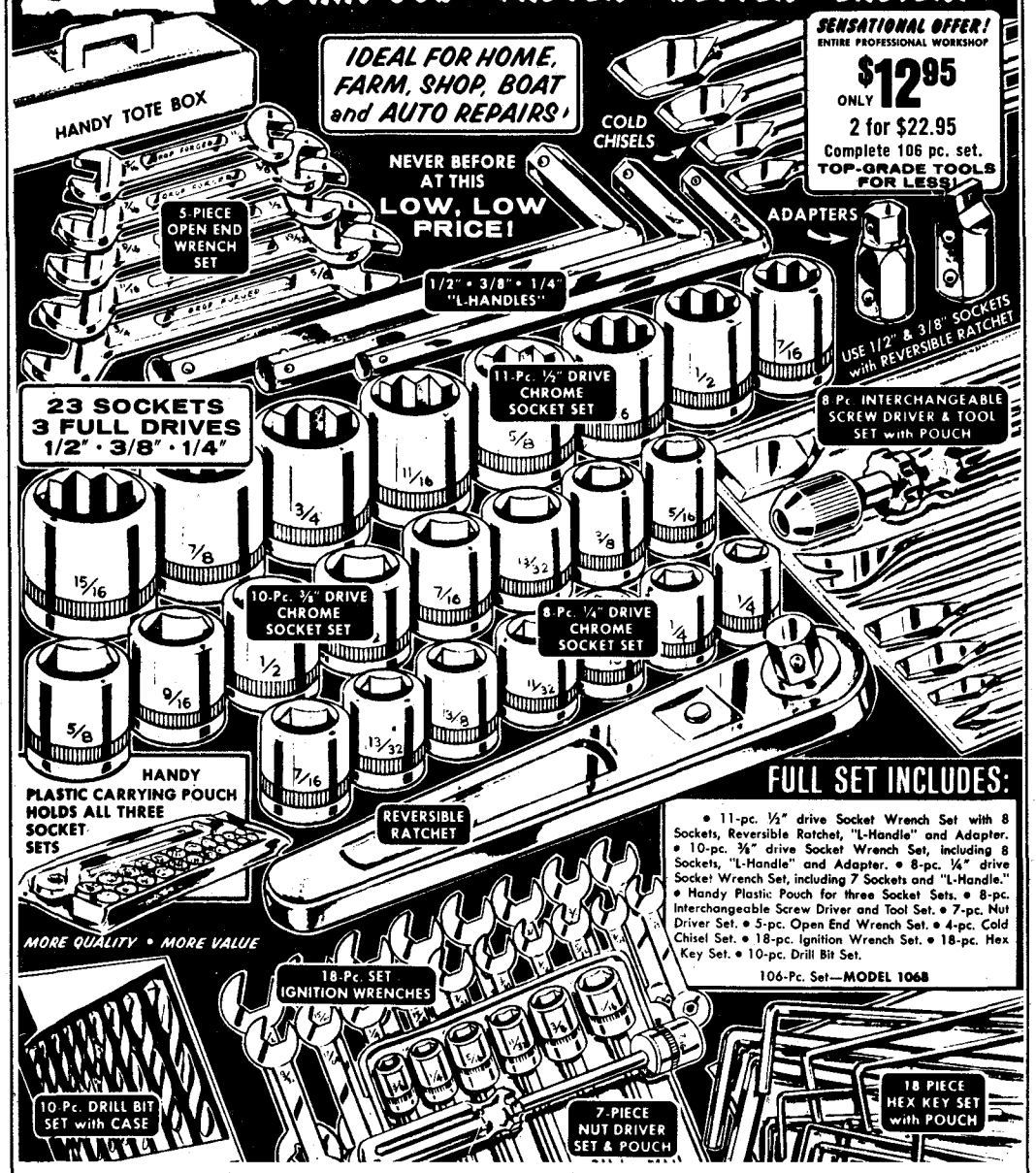
106 Pc. PROFESSIONAL SOCKET WRENCH & TOOL SET

DO ANY JOB · FASTER · BETTER · EASIER!

IDEAL FOR HOME, FARM, SHOP, BOAT and AUTO REPAIRS!

SENSATIONAL OFFER! ENTIRE PROFESSIONAL WORKSHOP ONLY $12.95 2 for $22.95 Complete 106 pc. set. TOP-GRADE TOOLS FOR LESS!

NEVER BEFORE AT THIS LOW, LOW PRICE!


HANDY TOTE BOX
COLD CHISELS
5-PIECE OPEN END WRENCH SET
1/2" • 3/8" • 1/4" "L-HANDLES"
ADAPTERS
USE 1/2" & 3/8" SOCKETS with REVERSIBLE RATCHET
8 Pc INTERCHANGEABLE SCREW DRIVER & TOOL SET with POUCH
23 SOCKETS 3 FULL DRIVES 1/2" · 3/8" · 1/4"
11-Pc. ½" DRIVE CHROME SOCKET SET
10-Pc. ⅜" DRIVE CHROME SOCKET SET
8-Pc. ¼" DRIVE CHROME SOCKET SET
HANDY PLASTIC CARRYING POUCH HOLDS ALL THREE SOCKET SETS
REVERSIBLE RATCHET
MORE QUALITY • MORE VALUE
18-Pc. SET IGNITION WRENCHES
10-Pc. DRILL BIT SET with CASE
7-PIECE NUT DRIVER SET & POUCH
18 PIECE HEX KEY SET with POUCH

FULL SET INCLUDES:

- 11-pc. ½" drive Socket Wrench Set with 8 Sockets, Reversible Ratchet, "L-Handle" and Adapter.
- 10-pc. ⅜" drive Socket Wrench Set, including 8 Sockets, "L-Handle" and Adapter.
- 8-pc. ¼" drive Socket Wrench Set, including 7 Sockets and "L-Handle."
- Handy Plastic Pouch for three Socket Sets.
- 8-pc. Interchangeable Screw Driver and Tool Set.
- 7-pc. Nut Driver Set.
- 5-pc. Open End Wrench Set.
- 4-pc. Cold Chisel Set.
- 18-pc. Ignition Wrench Set.
- 18-pc. Hex Key Set.
- 10-pc. Drill Bit Set.

106-Pc. Set—**MODEL 1068**

106 WAYS TO SAVE BIG MONEY YEAR AFTER YEAR!

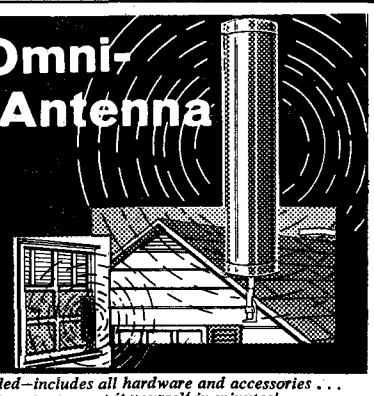
Home handyman, amateur mechanic, or just plain tinkerer — here's your chance to get a whole workshop of professional quality hand tools . . . in their own handy tote box — all at an unbeatable low price! Equip yourself with this tremendously versatile, amazingly complete outfit . . . and you're ready for just about any repair job that comes along!

Revolutionary New Omni-Directional Outdoor Antenna

PULLS IN 360° CIRCLE, SHARP & CLEAR!

Receives signals over 75 mile radius

SKYPROBE Pulls in Color and Black & White TV (UHF & VHF), AM-FM Stereo Multiplex Radio ...from Every Direction - over a 75 Mile Radius!



Pre-assembled—includes all hardware and accessories . . . so you can mount it yourself in minutes!

OUTPERFORMS COSTLY ROOF ANTENNAS 20 TIMES ITS SIZE!

- **Cylinder shape replaces costly motorized antenna systems!**
- **Highest gain ratio—for strongest signal!**
- **Chromatically adjusted for perfect color and black & white!**
- **Clearest sound reception!**
- **3 separate reception units—two for TV, 1 for FM-Stereo!**
- **Pre-assembled with 2 30-Foot lead-in wires—one for TV—one for FM-Stereo!**
- **Only 18" high—mounts outside window or on roof!**
- **Practically windproof!**
- **No exposed metal—can't corrode!**
- ***One full year mechanical warranty!***

You just can't begin to imagine how sharp the pictures and how clear the sound you can receive in your own home, until you've installed this revolutionary new SKYPROBE omni-directional antenna system! SKYPROBE — the result of advanced electronic research — with a uniquely efficient cylinder shape and a superior integrated component system — reaches out to pull in signals over a 360° circle . . . over a radius of up to 75 miles! Color pictures come in snow-free and stable in critical color and contrast! Your TV set and FM receiver work at their fullest potential! You couldn't get better results from a motorized, rotating antenna system selling for 10 times SKYPROBE'S low price!

ONLY $12.98

WORLD'S FIRST SPACE PEN

used in the Apollo MOON MISSION

WRITES 100 YEARS even upside down*

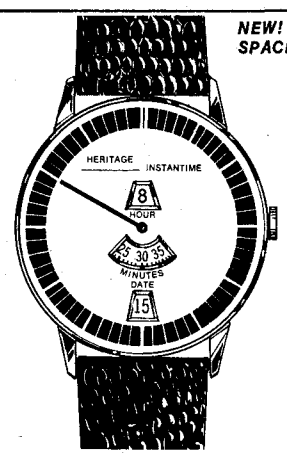
ONLY $3.95

Developed for NASA astronauts, this amazing pen writes smoothly, evenly, dependably even over grease, even upside down! Sealed cartridge has estimated shelf life of over 100 years*. Put it away, forget it — it'll write again the instant you use it. Gas pressurized principle defies gravity, writes at any angle, lets you write even lying flat on your back in bed. Won't leak or evaporate. 3 times the ink supply of ordinary ball pens. Selected by NASA labs. A real conversation piece; perfect gift. For school, home, office, purse.

In elegant silver finish, not $10, not $5, **but only $3.95; 2 for $6.95; 6 for $18; 12 for $33.**

NEW! SWISS-MADE SPACE-AGE TIMEPIECE

DIGITAL COMPUTER Wrist Watch



flashes exact hour, minute, and date at a glance

only $19.95

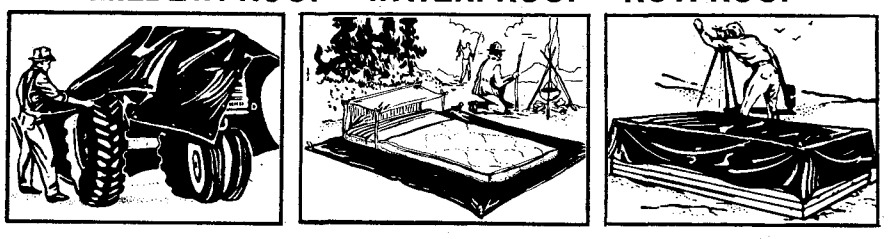
Just read the numbers in the 3 windows, and you've got the hour, minute, and date at a glance—with this space-age triumph of Swiss watchmaking skill! Amazingly accurate, amazingly easy to read! Precision, shock-resistant, anti-magnetic timepiece has Swiss movement, unbreakable mainspring! Handsomely designed with golden-tone color case, brushed chrome back, genuine leather strap. Unbeatable for precision timing, easy reading, and exciting value! A most unusual gift!

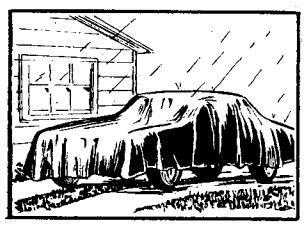
10 day money-back guarantee: 1-year warranty.

for outdoors, indoors, home, office, farm, camping

BIG, BRAWNY, DURABLE 9x12 FT. TARPAULINS

MILDEWPROOF • WATERPROOF • ROTPROOF





...UNBELIEVABLE VALUE!

3 for $10.95 only $5.00 each

"Instant garage" for cars, machinery, toys . . . tent floor . . . construction and storage shield . . . a million uses. Pay for themselves in no time in property saved! One piece construction. No seams. Four heavy-duty metal, non-rusting grommet holes. Can be roped down securely. Money back if not delighted. Send check or money order

150 BRAND NEW TOWELS

ONLY $2.95

Biggest towel bargain ever! Unwoven cotton and rayon towels have hundreds of uses in kitchen, bath, etc. Assorted beautiful pastel colors. Brand new — no seconds! Deluxe quality. At this price, you can even afford to use them once, then throw them away.

150 Towels $2.95
300 Towels $5.50

SEND COUPON TODAY—MONEY BACK IF NOT DELIGHTED

JAY NORRIS CORP. Dept. PO-18
31 Hanse Ave., Freeport, N.Y. 11520

Please rush me the following:

Quan.	Item	Size	Price
			$
			$
			$
	Add 10% for postage & handling		$
		TOTAL	$

Enclosed is ☐ check ☐ money order for $_____ (Add 10% for postage & handling)

Charge to my ☐ American Express ☐ BankAmericard, ☐ Master Charge or ☐ Diners Club Acct. #_____

For Igniters: Year_____

Make _____ Model _____ of car.

(Signature)_____

*Name (Print)*_____

*Address*_____

*State*_____ *City*_____ *Zip*_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The NSA Convention: Reason Takes a Holiday

The 'best-educated college generation ever' was poorly represented in El Paso

Four years ago the Central Intelligence Agency halted its covert funding of the National Student Association and it was generally thought that the NSA's only loss was financial. It now is clear that the CIA also withdrew all "intelligence" accruing to the NSA, as the organization's most recent annual convention could have excusedly been mistaken for an isolation ward for congenital lunatics.

The radical NSA conclave was most assuredly isolated—emotionally and politically, as well as geographically. Held at the University of Texas at El Paso, the NSA convention was supposedly attended by 1,000 delegates (although only *half this number* were registered and visible), 85 per cent of whom had been appointed to this capacity by the student governments at the less-than-15-per-cent of the nation's colleges which are affiliated with the sudent association.

Further isolating NSA from the student mainstream it desperately seeks to speak for was the fact that some 200 delegates walked out of the convention *in disgust over the shabby proceedings*, and the remaining 300-odd delegates were held at the mercy of spineless governing NSA officers and a disruptive band of about 30 black militants.

Intelligence was not only absent; it was alien.

The opening session of the 1969 NSA Congress set the tone for the meetings to come, as it rapidly fell into chaos under the impotent gavel of the organization's uninspiring outgoing president, Robert Powell.

The delegates' first order of business was to suspend the convention rules and agenda to make way for a free-for-all verbal holocaust over whether to adopt a report branding America a "racist" nation and vowing to chase this trouble away through "confrontation."

The report passed by a slim 196-to-187 majority, with many among the minority—including a loose faction of beligerent blacks and self-pitying whites—holding out for a motion which would have had the NSA list itself as one of the country's pre-eminent "racist institutions." When the motion failed, the self-styled leader of the black caucus, a non-student Pennsylvania militant calling himself Muhammed Kenyatta, staged a walkout of 85 delegates. Since the press hadn't seemed to pay enough attention to the initial walkout, Kenyatta would lead four more later that night.

Moments after the vote, a non-delegate delegation of "crazies," who are so far out even the New Left has given up on them, entered the hall accompanied, in no particular order of importance, by barking dogs, colored balloons and four large chunks of ice. This compound of animal, vegetable and mineral was dumped on the floor before the podium while the Paradise People laughed, rollicked and danced in and around the icy goo.

Presiding officer Powell asked that the melting ice be removed, although he appeared more alarmed over the damage to the gymnasium floor than that to democratic procedures. Powell's pleas were rebuked by an in-unison chant of the unsubtle expression "bull----!, bull ----!"

As the chanted refutation became universally popular among the assembled "student leaders," Chairman Powell himself ruled the obscenity unanimous by declaiming from the podium: "I advise you to remove your ice and your asses off the floor. . . . There's been bull---- and there's been bull---- *tonight, but it seems like we're going* to hear more."

His emotions exhausted, Powell finally relinquished the gavel to Paul Cohen, chairman of NSA's national supervisory board, whose duty it was to read routine messages above the din and clatter. Cohen then concluded his stint in the chair with the prophetic statement:

"For too long NSA has come to these conventions and passed legislation where the mandate is unenforceable. We must begin to change our ways if we are to survive. . . . NSA will not survive [the coming year] unless we make a serious radical commitment."

And that was only what happened the *first* night!

At the second session of the congress NSA got its chance to make a "serious commitment," but it was undoubtedly more than anyone had bargained for. Earlier, members of the NSA's black caucus had announced they were withdrawing from the organization to set up their own National Black Students Association, and at this session a motion was made that NSA pay the new group $50,000 in "reparations." Although the word "reparations" was subsequently deleted from the motion, the $50,000 payment was approved by the delegates.

What makes this payment pledge sound like one of the "unenforceable mandates" that Cohen had just condemned the day before is the bleak fact that the NSA is over $150,000 in debt and has a stack of unpaid bills, including those for last year's convention at the University of Kansas. (As in the past, of course, there is always the possibility that some tax-exempt foundation will decide to bail the organization out of trouble.)

But formation of their own group and the promise of $50,000 did not assuage the restive black militants.

As nominations for new NSA officers got under way they found new cause for clamor in the candidacy of Clinton Deveaux, a former student body president at the State University of New York at Buffalo and a mild-mannered Negro who spoke against the use of violence on college campuses.

Deveaux, a former aide to Rep. Allard K. Lowenstein (D.-N.Y.) had attracted the delegates' attention during the congress' first session when he told the chair from his floor position: "I have been to five NSA congresses, but all I have heard are rude students talk about how radical they are. . . . Let us remember our role as an organization and debate these issues in a democratic fashion."

By the time nominations came around, Deveaux' "moderate" approach had won him sudden popularity and it seemed likely that a majority of the 575 convention delegates eligible to vote would elect the New York City native as the new NSA president.

But not if Kenyatta and his roving band of militants could help it. Using the pretense that a black had been refused recognition by Chairman Powell as their cause for outrage, the Kenyatta troupe leaped onto the speaker's platform, successfully fought Powell in hand-to-hand combat for control of the microphone, knocked over the podium and other furnishings and wrested control of the entire auditorium's sound system away from a thoroughly cowed white student.

The triumphant Kenyatta then addressed his largely white captured audience:

"This NSA thing has got to be broken. It has to be regrouped and has to be reorganized under the direction of blacks and Chicanos [Mexican-Americans] and other third-world people. . . . We would like to break NSA, but NSA does have some money. . . . Until the demands of the black students are met, nobody else will speak."

Among the black's demands, in addition to the "reparations" payment, was that Deveaux not be elected NSA president, with one Mexican-American delegate denouncing the candidate as "a graduate of Harvard and a prominent businessman." Obediently, the psyched-out, guilt-ridden delegates (by this time numbering fewer than 400) defeated Deveaux and elected Charles Palmer, former student body head at Berkeley, by 100 votes.

In his morning-after concession speech, Deveaux stated that "The NSA Congress should never again be allowed to remain defenseless in the face of an affront to its democratic procedure. It has a right not to be pressured and intimidated as it was last evening." Later, the NSA delegates elected nonviolent Clinton Deveaux as the organization's vice president for campus affairs.

Meanwhile, President-elect Palmer's victory speech was in marked contrast to Deveaux' thoughts and the erstwhile Berkeley radical and "People's Park" activist, although he had won, sounded like nothing so much as a humiliated, chagrined and defeated liberal college president who has been roundly routed by the New Left on his campus. The disruptions at the convention, Palmer lamely rationalized, had been "justifiable" and had led to "beneficial results."

"A lot of people were forced to stop and think," said the guy who will claim to speak for thousands of students during the coming year. "It was an education for many students to the fact that *small alienated minorities have very little* hope of achieving change within our rules."

Not to mention the now-alienated majority.

'He May Be Holding a Machine Gun'

Ronald F. Docksai, a political science major at St. John's University in Brooklyn and national secretary of Young Americans for Freedom, was at the NSA convention. Here are some of his observations:

It was strange, but adeptly accurate, that the public posting of the time and place of plenary sessions would be advertised on the official NSA Bulletin Board as "Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey present. . . ."

The official NSA Congress kits all appeared to include a large, sneering sketch of President Nixon, very similar to Herblock's work. Sporting a large, witch's nose with a sinister expression, the President was shown shaving his "five o'clock shadow." Rather than whisker stubble, however, missiles and guns protruded from the Nixon chin.

On Tuesday night, August 19, the delegates were entertained by a "light show" presentation, "The Nixon Era, or Richard the Third Rate," and the music of Bob Dylan singing "The Wicked Messenger." Needless to say, the show was hardly flattering to the President.

The Panther set was not the only interest group to ignite NSA's self-flagellation. The Chicanos, or Mexican-Americans, who led the NSA fight to persecute the California grape, had their own movement to cash in on NSA's self-guilt. Immanuel Gonzalez was cordially introduced to the delegates as another "leader of the struggle."

In his one-hour speech, Gonzalez gave the classic warning: "The Mexican-American has been stereotyped as a slow [person], perpetually taking siestas under a cactus bush. But I warn you, the next time you lift up his serape he may be holding a machine gun."

That drew much applause from the racist honkies, but the biggest hand of all came when Gonzalez mentioned that he would battle oppression directly, as was proved when his "people" were involved in a street war in which, he claimed, "18 people were killed and 23 police cars were destroyed."

While NSA's claim to distinction primarily exists in its supposedly being the best-funded student organization in America (e.g., Ford Foundation grants, Ballentine Brewing Co. aid, federal grants, etc.), NSA is perpetually in debt and legal trouble. The New York **Times**, for example, is suing NSA for $15,000 for an anti-war ad which the group placed but never paid for. NSA's debts to universities which were hosts to past conventions are huge and NSA typewriters were recently repossessed by IBM because of payment defaults. The popularly mentioned figure for NSA's debt, which several Steering Committee members told me was low, was $150,000.

Albert Forrester, chairman of the Students to Oppose Participation in the National Student Association (STOP-NSA), attended the El Paso congress with a small group of STOP-NSA supporters. He was surprised by the large antipathy toward NSA among many of the delegates. "We could hardly believe," Forrester remarked, "the tremendous response our STOP-NSA literature and buttons received." Forrester's group (4723 Richmond Ave., Houston, Tex. 77027) has prepared a 30-page STOP-NSA manual which tells the story of NSA's development as a tool for campus radicals and gives alternatives for schools no longer interested in remaining in NSA and suffering its political direction.

Probably the most radical speech on the direction NSA should take was delivered by William Shamblin, the group's executive affairs vice president. He urged the delegates to "consider disruption seriously" when dealing with campus problems because the first rule of nature is empirically stated in the "fact that disruption works."

The juicier parts of his speech gave particular attention to this prescription:

"After all, [disruption] worked so well at CCNY, Columbia, etc., and disruption will and should be continued this coming year. . . . Take over buildings, destroy classified files and information. . . . What we're trying to correct in this insane, unbalanced society is this insane imbalanced condition. . . .The SDS chapters deserve our admiration and support. They have attacked locally relevant problems. NSA must do the same if it is to deserve continued existence."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Meet the Trusting 'Dr. Patsy'

By MORRIE RYSKIND

A few Hollywood reactionaries have sporadically tried to discredit the glorious Bolshevik Revolution. But only one anti-Communist film has been **genuinely successful: *Ninotchka*, directed by the brilliant Ernst Lubitsch.**

But our liberals have always seen the best side of Soviet Russia, which saved the Free World from extinction in the war, as any Russian history can tell you. From *Mission to Moscow*, which eulogized Stalin some 30 years ago, to the current *Che!*, which salutes Cuba's folk-hero, a host of films have done more than right by our gallant ally.

In these, there's no mention of the worldwide Soviet espionage system, the Hitler-Stalin pact or the Katyn Massacre. Indeed, those who harp on such inconsequential trivia have been sardonically immortalized in *Dr. Strangelove*, a paranoidal Ugly American who sees Commies under the bed and would launch an atomic war against them.

Some day, perhaps—but don't hold your breath till then—someone will do a film on Strangelove's opposite number, the trusting "Dr. Patsy."

He should not, of course, be a military man—for such, if American, are rightly suspect. He might, in a flashback, appear as a member of that star-studded Hollywood contingent which flew to Washington in 1947 to defend the Hollywood Ten. They made headlines denouncing such informers as George Murphy and Ronald Reagan, who testified to Red attempts to capture the Screen Actors Guild before a House committee which included one Richard Nixon, who later administered a like coup de grace to Alger Hiss by exposing him as a Soviet agent.

I offer this background to explain some understandable Russian anxiety. What with one Strangelove as our President, another as governor and the third as senator, the Kremlin probably has the jitters, and it's small wonder Stalin's halo is being restored.

For there was one thing about Good Old Joe, who had it all over Jonah's whale—when he swallowed you, you stayed swallowed. Not a peep ever came from Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania after they entered the Kremlin belly—not even a burp. But now there are murmurs from Czechoslovakia and even Rumania.

But happily Dr. Patsy is now in the Senate and has some able colleagues who fear Nixon, Murphy and Reagan as much as the Kremlin does. These Patsies know that Russia is peace-loving and has armed herself to the hilt only for self-defense. What a dreadful waste for us to spend money on ABMs we know we'll never need! That money could be used for housing and fighting poverty and whatnot.

Of course Dr. Strangelove and fellow paranoids like Barry Goldwater and Henry Jackson will argue that Estonia, say, which now spends little on arms, hasn't much housing or schools or urban transportation—or free speech. And that, all things considered, maybe we oughtn't cut down on our missiles and put what is left of our fleet in mothballs.

But mistrust is hardly the way to peace. So what if Sen. Jackson and Secretary Laird and the Pentagon offer firm evidence that the continuing Soviet development of those gigantic SS missiles could conceivably render our defenses invalid by the mid-1970s? Who's afraid of the big, bad wolf—or rather, the friendly Russian bear? Not the Patsies.

Peace is wonderful, proclaim the Patsies. And so it is, even our hawks agree. Yet, if you look at the map of the world today and compare it with that of pre-war 1939, it may strike you—as it does me—that England, France and Holland have shrunk, that Poland is gone, and that the only territorial gains made by the Allies are those of the peaceful, friendly Russian Bear.

And that, once land-locked, he now sails the Seven Seas, fulfilling the dream of the ancient Czars.

And is there any possible shadow of doubt that no small part of this expansion is due to the Patsies who were so anxious for peace that they met the Bear more than halfway?

(Copyright 1969, Washington *Star* Syndicate)

When Will Bear Market End?

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Old Wall Street hands know that a bear is an animal given to secret thinking. You never know when it is planning to tear you apart. So is a bear market. And, by definition, we're in one.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average touched a 1968-69 high (985) last December 5. Then the market drifted lower and on July 29 closed at 801.96 —down more than 183 points.

Between May 14 and that date the market was up slightly in only 11 sessions on the New York Stock Exchange and down violently in most of the other 41 sessions. In just these 11 weeks, and on the New York Stock Exchange alone, the market dropped $135 billion.

Now, a bear market is not merely a bull market that goes down. Like the bear animal itself, it has a special, irascible and dangerous internal life of its own.

Accordingly, worried millions among the estimated 25 million investors in U.S. stocks are asking: When and how will the market again turn up?

The stock market moves on two laws that have never been repealed: the law of supply and demand and human nature. There is no such thing as "intrinsically" in the stock market. The market mirrors the hopes and fears of worldwide millions. And it is a fundamental fact, widely ignored, that prices are made by supply and demand, not values.

From the investor's viewpoint, historically, the most significant (and encouraging) development would be to have the market—at some still unknown level—go relatively dead and dormant for some time.

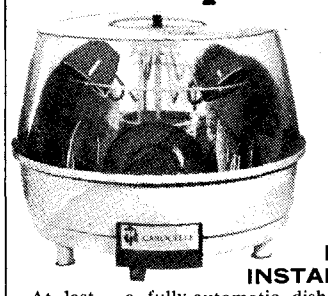
Rome was not built in a day and neither are new bull markets. We have a market of stocks, not a stock market. Great U.S. Steel, for example, has been in a bear market all its own for a solid 10 years. But the 1969 market has had a heart attack and it will be impossible to cure this overnight. After such a break as we have had, an enormous blanket of stocks inevitably hangs over every market. A market which has had such a heart attack seldom turns around and runs right up the stairs.

Stock market prices usually adjust fairly accurately to the profit outlook. Ultimately, prices respond to earnings, yields and prospects—but still only on a supply-and-demand basis. The blue-chip, bellwether stocks are related to confidence—the confidence of sober investment money. Usually they do not advance until economic fundamentals seem less uncertain on the discouraging side and have started to clarify enough to promise prolonged improvement.

Nevertheless, for those who believe in harbingers, it is a fact that since World War II every major stock market decline—1946, 1953, 1957, 1960, 1962 and 1966—has ended in September or October. Not one has ended later and none has ended earlier.

(Copyright 1969, United Feature Syndicate)

Completely Automatic Countertop Dishwasher



Our low introductory price: only

$399.98

express charges collect

NO INSTALLATION

At last — a fully-automatic dishwasher that works just like big, expensive models — *but requires absolutely no plumbing, no installation.* No pre-rinsing or scraping, either. Washes, rinses, dries, and you never put your hands in water! Amazing speed—does complete service for 6—dinner plates, salads, desserts, cups, glasses, silver—in 10 minutes flat! No stopping to load, unload.

Stands on countertop; stores right in dish cabinet. Lets you be a guest at your own parties. Completely portable—take it on vacation. Connects instantly to any faucet. Safely washes even plastic dishes. Clear see-thru dome. 20½" x 20½" x 18½".

Prompt shipment. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Send check or money order—no C.O.D.'s.
Send for FREE Gourmet Catalog.

MAISON ♧ MICHEL, ltd. Dept. HE-99
Michel Bldg., New Hyde Park, N.Y. 11040
GOOD NEWS FOR GOURMETS

BIG BEN

Close your eyes (add a dash of imagination) and you'll find yourself transported back to Merry Olde England, because every hour on the hour BIG BEN gives out with a glorious rendition of the Westminster Chimes. This attractive wall clock measures 14½x10 inches, is faced in simulated walnut and is powered by just two regular flashlight batteries, which will make it run and chime for just about 18 months. Grace your home or office with this splendid timepiece—handsome, punctual, and so very melodious.

☐ Yes, send me the BIG BEN Chime Clock. My check in the amount of $40.95 ($39.95 plus $1 for post and insur.) is enclosed. Calif. res. add 5% tax. Refund in 2 wks. if not delighted.

NAME _____

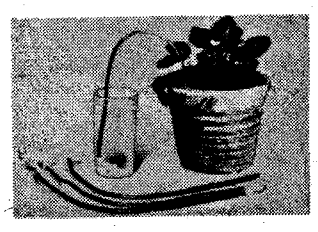
ADDRESS _____

ZIP _____

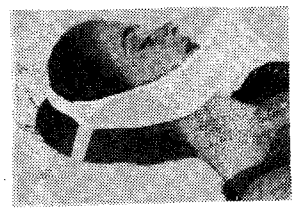
HE-0920

haverhill's 584 Washington St., San Francisco, CA 94111

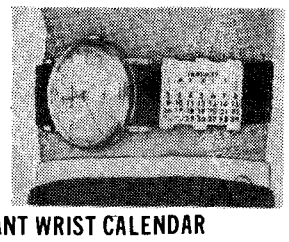
ENJOY SOUND SLEEP
Lock out disturbing noise, even snoring. Ear Drum Silencers designed by a sound engineer. Medically accepted. Soft, pliable with an easy-to-grasp safety flange. $1.49. Mailing 15¢



PLANT "NURSEMAIDS"
Water plants automatically, up to 8 weeks while you're away. Insert one end of wick in soil, other in water. Will not mildew. Set of 4. $1.98. Mailing 15¢.

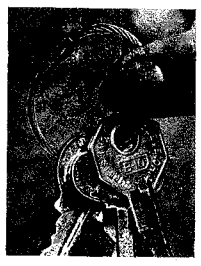


BREAK THE SNORING HABIT
Enjoy silent peaceful sleep again! Recommended by doctors to help break the snoring habit. For men and women. Adjustable, re-educates the jaw muscles. Washable. $2.50. Mailing 15¢.



INSTANT WRIST CALENDAR
Have each day of month at "finger tips" with 12 monthly metal clips for watch band. Champagne finish will match any wrist watch. Set starts with current month. $1.49. Mailing 15¢.

1000 ADDRESS LABELS
Identify and personalize stationery. Your name, address and zip code printed on high-quality gummed labels. Smart legible type adds to appearance, avoids errors. Three lines only $1.25 (includes tax and mailing).



TWISTY KEY RING
No links to loosen . . . no chains to break. Intriguing twist-lock opens easy—stays closed. Holds 25 keys. Withstands pull of 150 lbs. Made of aircraft cable in smart gold finish. $1.00. Mailing 15¢.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Anthony Enterprises
585 Market Street, Dept HE
San Francisco, Calif. 94105

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip Code _____

No.	Item	Price
	Total Mdse.	
	Calif. Res. add 5% Sales tax	
	For mailing charges refer to items above.	
	Total Amount Enclosed	

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

More Trouble for Harvard?

By LAURENCE T. MAY JR.

One of the more exciting games being played in the Cambridge area these late summer days, when people stop puzzling over the inconsistencies of "The Chappaquiddick Affair," is trying to predict what the radical students have planned for Harvard as school reopens for the fall term.

Rumors are repeated by friends meeting in the Bick or in the stacks of Widener Library; snatches of conversation are overheard among passing knots of the dungaree-clad unwashed peddling *The Old Mole,* a local left/radical newspaper. Rumors vary, and as always before a stormy period, fly everywhere.

All agree, however, on one crucial point: There will definitely be a "fall offensive" by Students for a Democratic Society and others at Harvard.

SDS violence and disorder would not be a new problem for Harvard's administration. On Nov. 7, 1966, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara tried to leave the school following a speech. His car was mobbed by 100 SDS members; some even threw themselves in front of the car while 800 other students stood by and chanted slogans about dead babies and Viet Nam. McNamara was rescued by a flying squad of police when it looked as though his physical safety was endangered.

Harvard officials refused to punish the students, claiming that the matter was "political activity."

Encouraged by the absence of punishment, SDS tried again and on Oct. 25, 1967, a mob of 300 students occupied a building where a recruiter for Dow Chemical Co. was conducting interviews. The Dow man was locked into a small room for seven hours without food, water or toilet facilities, despite repeated threats to the students by the dean of the College. Their cause served, the students left on the command of the leaders. The deans meant nothing.

For their actions, 74 students were found guilty of obstructing the recruiter and were placed on probation; 171 others were "admonished."

Admonished or not, on Dec. 12, 1968, 100 SDS members held a sit-in at Paine Hall, interrupting a meeting of university officials who were discussing the status of ROTC. Dean Fred Glimp requested the students to leave. In reply he was told, in no uncertain terms, what he could go do to himself. Because of this incident, 57 students were punished by probation. Again, on March 25, 1969, about 150 SDS members broke up a meeting where President Pusey was speaking on ROTC. No punishment; not even admonition of the dissidents.

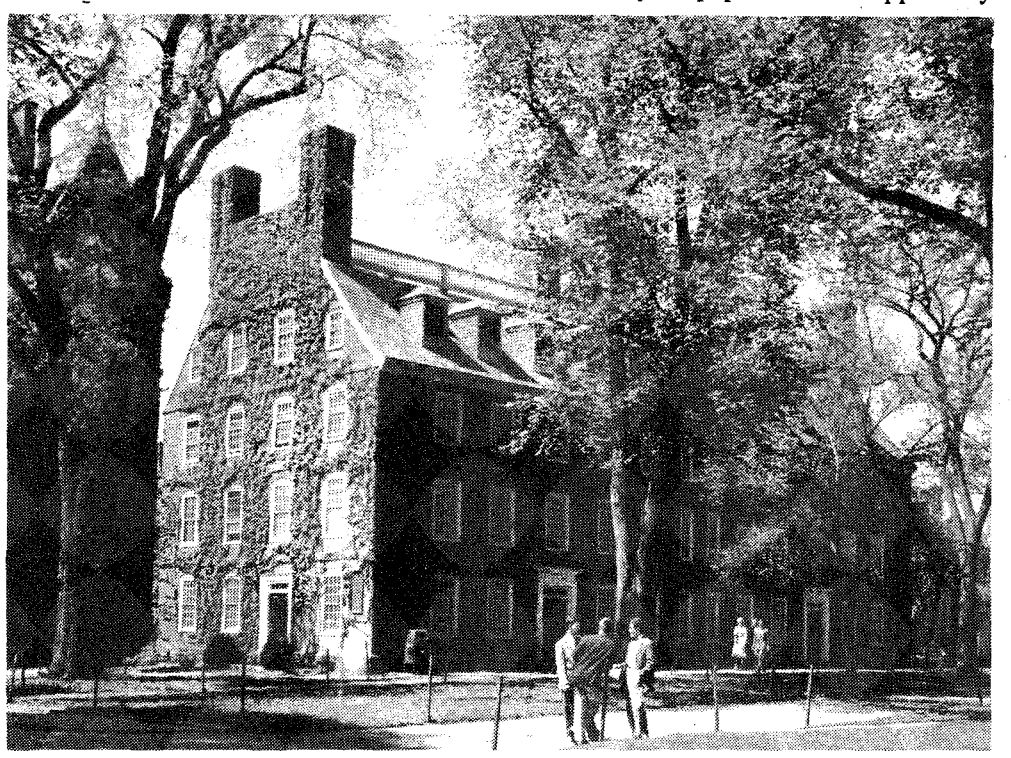
The seizure of University Hall, the manhandling of nine deans, the assaults on students, the rifling of confidential files during the April days should have come as no surprise to the administration. They had had ample warning. Many of the students involved had been in all of the previous incidents!

A Committee of Fifteen, selected to administer discipline after the strike, voted on June 9, 1969, that 13 students were to leave the university for periods of up to two years. No one was permanently expelled, not even for throwing one dean down a flight of stairs so violently that he bowled over bystanders when he reached bottom. Five of the 13 were found guilty of assault.

Another 20 students were suspended, but with the suspension waived by the committee. An additional 99 students were placed on probation, with no decrease in scholarship stipends.

Apparently no one was deterred by the committee action. On June 12 Commencement exercises were disrupted by SDS.

During the summer, Harvard's revolutionary contingent remained active. They attended the SDS convention in Chicago by the busloads. Two of the leaders of the April seizure, Jared Israel and John Pennington, were major factors in the splintering of national SDS into several factions.



The refusal of Harvard's governing body to permit a sociology instructor who participated in the spring disruption to teach this fall could well be an issue the radicals will make a battle cry on the campus.

Israel claims that his group, the Worker-Student Alliance (WSA), is the "true SDS." He and John Pennington, both members of the Progressive Labor party, moved the national office to Cambridge following the split and the official newspaper, *New Left Notes*, is now published there. The rival faction, headed by Mark Rudd, remains in Chicago in possession of the mailing lists and finances.

Harvard's SDS chapter was broken by the national split and the pursuit of the "true SDS" has become so heated that during a mid-July meeting at MIT the two sides clashed physically. The fighting ended with at least one broken nose and threats of more battles at future meetings.

The two factions differ only in what constitutes "correct" revolutionary procedure. WSA favors an alliance of black and white, workers and students, in the great class struggle. The rivals, headed by the staff of *The Old Mole* and its editor, Michael Ansara, favor the anti-capitalist revolution, but also agree to black nationalism and black studies programs, a heresy to the "correct" revolution as far as WSA is concerned. The question of which side to take in the Arab-Israeli conflict has also contributed to the rivalry.

Ansara is a 22-year-old SDS organizer who was graduated from Harvard in 1968. Stories around the school claim that he hates Harvard because an honors thesis he wrote on the Marxist interpretation of 13th Century Peasants' Revolts was so unintelligible that it was not accepted. Whatever the reason, both he and his wife Amy have been actively trying to close Harvard for several years.

Amy Ansara, granddaughter of Charles E. Merrill, founder of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, the nation's largest brokerage house, is reputedly worth several million dollars in her own right. Some persons claim the Harvard chapter of SDS is the only one in the nation financed by dividend checks.

Finances have never been a problem for SDS, as recent disclosures about the dummy corporation, Cambridge Iron and Steel, indicate.

Cambridge Iron and Steel, Inc., was incorporated under Massachusetts law on Feb. 21, 1969, issuing 3,750 shares of Class B common stock. The company exists only on paper and was apparently created solely to serve as a conduit for funds to SDS, *The Old Mole*, the Boston Draft Resistance Group and assorted radical ventures. Mike Ansara is vice president; his wife is on the board. Other directors include 11 members of *The Old Mole* staff.

The paper corporation received an initial $25,000 from wealthy businessman Ralph P. Hoaglund III, of Newton, Mass., part of $100,000 Hoaglund has promised. So far, $3,000 has been given to the newspaper, and $2,000 to Sgt. Brown's Memorial Necktie, a radical coffeehouse. Another coffeehouse is under consideration in New Haven.

Hoaglund is the president of Consumer Value Stores, Inc., a retail drug company with 22 outlets in the Boston area. Consumer Value Stores recently merged with Melville Shoe Corp., one of the largest manufacturers of shoes in the world.

In addition, Hoaglund's many interests include the Human Resources Institute, Inc., an Esalen-type organization, and the Foundation for Urban Negro Development (FUND), of which he is founder and president.

Hoaglund, the 35-year-old graduate of Princeton and Harvard Business schools, told one source that he gave the money to SDS because it represented an opportunity "to do something constructive."

Ansara and his associates claim that the money was given by Hoaglund to the front for SDS activities as a "tax dodge."

Controversy over the Cambridge Iron and Steel set-up has further split the local chapters of SDS. The WSA/PL

Continued on next page

Mr. May is a sophomore at Harvard College. He invites anyone interested in "counter-radical activity" in the Cambridge area to write to him at P.O. Box 185, Harvard Square Station, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING CORNER

Insertions consonant with the character of HUMAN EVENTS will be accepted at the rate of 40¢ per word plus $1 for box number if desired. The fifth in a series of identical ads will be given free as a frequency bonus. Copy accompanied by payment is required 21 days before publication date. Write: Advertising Department, HUMAN EVENTS, 422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003

PERIODICALS

One out of every five new subscribers orders every issue ever published (starting 1965)! **The Libertarian:** One year (12 issues)—$5; two samples—$1 (cash). Box 36-H, Wenonah, N.J. 08090

MISCELLANEOUS

Sensitivity Training: A 35mm color film strip on the most provocative subject of our time. A new 30-min. film by the producer of "The Hippies" and "The Pied Pipers." $30 includes record or 3 3/4 tape, film and 10 script copies. Rental available, $5 weekly. Granger Graphics, P.O. Box 71, Yorba Linda, Calif. 92686

SHOP BY MAIL

Distinctive Worldwide Gifts. Catalog free. Lake House, Box 722A, Springfield, Ill. 62705

Rare Government Hearings—Partial "Fish"; complete "Dies"; Open, Executive & Appendices, including IX-HCUA, 1945 through 1956, both beautifully bound. Partial "Interlock"; "All California Un-American and Education"; "Oppenheimer"; "Walter Steele"; "IPR," bound. List on request. Bids only. Box 203, Human Events.

EDUCATION

The Flint School. Co-ed 10-18 on Little Sarasota Bay, will take your students on a journey into educational sanity with the 4 R's program which includes techniques of study (reason) and provides students of ability with motivational incentives to academic excellence. Also foreign travel and training in boating and sailing. Write: 7702 South Trail, Sarasota, Fla. 33581

Colleges and Schools Admission Center. Colleges, transfers, prep schools. Consult oldest guidance service. There are openings **now.** American Schools and Colleges Association, Room 2008, One Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020. Tel. 212-PL 7-4440.

TRAVEL

Worldwide Freighter Guide—$1.25; Rates — Schedules — 700 passenger-carrying freight lines. **Traveltips,** 4021 ECC Bell, Bayside, N.Y. 11361

PERSONALS

Four "Will" Forms and booklet by Lawyer, plus Guide to Wills. $1 (Guaranteed). National Forms, Box 48313-HE, Los Angeles, Calif. 90048

"Eat Grapes." 3 buttons for $1. 25 for $5, OPU, POB 1028, Dept. H-2, Larchmont, N.Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

RIP: Don Bruce

By REP. E. ROSS ADAIR (R.-Ind.)

I was shocked to learn of the sudden and unexpected passing of our former Indiana colleague, Donald C. Bruce. Don served in the House during the 87th and 88th Congress. As a member of both the House Education and Labor Committee and the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Don Bruce quickly developed a reputation as a Republican who fought hard for principles of sound constitutional government as he understood them. As a former radio and television announcer, Bruce was an outstanding speaker and became much sought after by Republicans across the nation for that reason.

Don Bruce was a man of courage and would not be dissuaded from speaking out on issues when he thought the policy of the U.S. government was wrong. He was one of the few members of the body to actively oppose the intervention by the U.S. government in the Congo. He further challenged the policy of the United States as regards Cuba and was accused by some of being a warmonger, until former President Kennedy announced our blockade of Cuba and the presence of Soviet missiles there.

Above all, however, the safety and well being of the United States came first with Don Bruce. In this respect, he was an ardent foe of Godless communism and all that it stands for. It is with a great deal of sadness that we note the passing of our former colleague and above all a good American.

Mitchell Helps Morale

By SEN. ROMAN HRUSKA (R.-Neb.)

Atty. Gen. John Mitchell and his fine staff are the persons to whom credit can be given for the general improvement in morale among law-enforcement officers at all levels in the city, in the state, and in the nation. As the chief law-enforcement officer, he has initiated and supported programs designed to reverse the trend toward lawless behavior on the streets. He is attempting to restrict the distribution of drugs and prosecute those responsible for this distribution. He has undertaken to strike a meaningful blow at the crime czars who control the Mafia and all their illegal activities by establishing permanent field offices in major metropolitan areas. While serving as a diligent and conscientious prosecutor, he has not neglected other areas essential to the fair and impartial administration of justice. He has presented to the Congress a comprehensive court reorganization plan for the District of Columbia. He has suggested a revision of the customs court. He has taken steps to insure that our federal judges are lawyers who possess a judicial temperament and legal insight. I commend Mr. Mitchell for his efforts.

Continued from Page 14

More Trouble for Harvard?

groups believe that by taking funds from a wealthy capitalist the movement is compromised. But, says Ansara, all money is dirty money; use it as best as you can. One expects to read of the creation of a New Left Bank and Trust Company!

Despite the infighting, unity of purpose still exists in the Boston/Cambridge radical community: Both sides want to close Harvard.

And both factions back Bernadette Devlin's Peoples Democracy in Ireland and her "struggle for Connelly's Marxist and united Ireland."

There are other signs of unity. On August 23 nearly 1,000 youths poured into Forbes Plaza in front of Holyoke Center, a major Harvard office building just off Harvard Square. An assortment of the usual hippies, Yippies, bike riders and losers, the youths were protesting an 8:00 p.m. curfew enacted by Harvard. The curfew was designed to stem the narcotics traffic and to end the night-long bedroom scene on the plaza.

University police, unable to handle the demonstration, called for local assistance. Eight policemen were injured in the fracas and more than a dozen protesters were arrested. Many faces of SDS members, familiar from last April's incident in Harvard Yard, were seen at the Holyoke Center disorder.

Ansara appeared at a rally in East Boston on August 24 with his arm in a sling, an injury he said he incurred while resisting police the day before. (The rally was held to protest the expansion of Logan Airport facilities; Ansara believes in supporting workers' struggles.)

On Monday, August 25, five rooms in Harvard's Grays Hall, a freshman dormitory which also houses the university police force, were gutted by an unexplained fire. The state fire marshal is investigating.

The curfew on Forbes Plaza was lifted.

The freshmen register September 15; upperclassmen register September 19, but many of them are already in Cambridge. The new dean of the College, Ernest R. May, a professor known for his controversial versions of American history, has been appointed to replace retiring Dean Fred L. Glimp. Several stores are selling raised red fist decals for windows and autos.

The McCarthy kids, what's left of them, plan to close the school by October 14, to coincide with a national day of protest against the war in Viet Nam.

Eric Mann, New England SDS organizer, recently vowed to close Harvard by November 9. Mann and Black Panther captain Douglas Miranda announced their "solidarity" at a rally in Post Office Square.

Other stories claim that the school will close by September 28.

The latest cry in Harvard Square is "See you on the barricades!"

Legislative Boxscore

The following is a round-up of items of particular interest to Human Events readers:

• Focus of the Capitol Hill military debate has now shifted to the **Defense Department's procurement authorization bill** (S 2546). The DOD had originally requested $20 billion for purchasing new arms, but in mid-August department head Melvin Laird announced his willingness to reduce this figure by $3 billion. Not satisfied, anti-military forces in the Senate are pushing a host of amendments which would cut the procurement funds even more. One has already been defeated: Sen. William Proxmire's (D.-Wis.) amendment blocking Air Force procurement of a fourth squadron of the controversial C-5A transport planes. Passage of the liberals' reduction amendments, claims the bill's floor manager, Sen. John Stennis (D.-Miss.), would make the U.S. "a second-rate nation by 1975."

• Haggling over the details of the important measure of **tax reform** has resumed, with congressional fiscal experts sure of only one thing: Some form of alteration of the tax structure will emerge by the time Congress adjourns in December. The House had passed a reform bill (HR 13270) before the late-August recess, and members returned from their hiatus to find the Administration pushing many changes in their measure. As outlined by Treasury Secretary David Kennedy before a Senate committee, the White House would like to see the long-run revenue loss in the House bill reduced from $2.4 billion to $1.3 billion. To do this, Kennedy proposed that the Senate modify the House-passed decrease in individual income taxes (which total $7.3 billion in HR 13270) as well as the increase in corporate taxes ($4.9 billion); and lowering the hike for corporations to $3.5 billion. Whether or not the Senate accepts the Administration's proposals, its tax reform legislation is assured of being different from the House measure, thus promising a lengthy two-house conference to iron out differences.

• The **food stamp program** is still being debated on the Hill, with the House Agriculture Committee finally beginning hearings on a subject the Senate dispensed with last June. Committee Chairman W. R. Poage (D.-Tex.) is backing a bill (HR 12430) which would make the low-cost food program permanent and, at the same time, make permanent the existing farm commodity credit program. House Republicans are supporting another bill (HR 12222) which incorporates the Administration's food stamp proposals by establishing national minimum eligibility standards and reducing the stamps' cost to ensure that recipients spend no more than 30 per cent of their total income on stamps. House liberals are expected to push for approval of the Senate's bill (S J Res. 126) to increase the food stamp authorization from $340 million to $750 million in fiscal year 1970.

• The wide-ranging and lengthy debate over **electoral reform** appears inching toward resolution, at least in the House. Although the White House has unenthusiastically given support to a plan distributing presidential electors by congressional districts, the House Republican Policy Committee has opted for a constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of future Presidents and vice presidents; President Nixon himself has said he favors the direct election plan, but did not formally propose it because he doubted that the necessary three-fourths of the states' legislatures would ratify such an amendment. Despite approval of the direct election plan by the GOP group and the House Judiciary Committee, the floor vote is expected to be close. The Senate Judiciary Committee has completed hearings on electoral reform, but has yet to make its recommendations known.

• The question of what to do about **extending and/or amending the 1965 Voting Rights Act** is expected to be resolved by the House sometime this month. Liberal Democrats want a simple five-year extension of the basic act, as recommended by the House Judiciary Committee (HR 4249), while Republicans hope to incorporate in amendment form certain alterations proposed by the Administration. Essentially, the Justice Department's modifications would lift the onus of the 1965 act from seven Southern states and apply its voting rights guarantees nationwide. The Senate is still holding hearings on the voting rights question.

• The Administration has submitted to Congress the lowest **foreign aid request** in the program's history, $2.6 billion, but wary legislators are expected to reduce this outlay even further. Both liberals and conservatives have their economy knives sharpened and ready for when the aid bills (HR 11792, S 2347) hit the floor, and the economic and military aid sections of the legislation are each expected to be cut. Sen. Frank Church (D.-Idaho), for example, says he will offer an amendment to end **all** military aid to South America. A rowdy time is expected when foreign aid comes up for floor debate.

• Washington's civil servants never forget who it is that butters their bread and, therefore, senators and representatives are among the few people in the country whose mail is delivered promptly (not to mention the fact that the postal workers' union plays the profligate with its campaign contributions). Thus it is no surprise that neither house is in any hurry to act upon **President Nixon's sensible proposals for reform of the Post Office Department**, removing its Cabinet rank and converting it into a government-owned, self-supporting corporation. The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee has dawdled long and lengthily over the Administration's bill (HR 11750), while its Senate counterpart has not bothered to even go through this motion. Don't hold your breath.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Why the Money Crisis Could Trigger the Next Depression

AND HOW YOU CAN PROTECT YOUR LIFE SAVINGS

If economist William F. Rickenbacker is right, there may be little time left to convert your holdings to a form that can withstand the coming financial holocaust. In DEATH OF THE DOLLAR, he explains with cool — no, bone-chilling — logic, why he thinks the depression must come. Then he reasons out the steps (the very few steps) that you can take to protect the assets you've accumulated.

WHAT A NIGHTMARE! You lose your job or business. You see the value of your stocks or property drop by half overnight. You lose most of your savings. In effect, you must pay twice as much for your mortgage or car loan, *and you can't get any further credit!* The trouble is, this may not just be a bad dream; it could be a FACT.

According to Rickenbacker, *the stage is already set for the worst depression in American history.* It is the current gold crisis that will trigger the holocaust. Nobody knows exactly how and when; it could be next year or maybe next week. But strike it will, says Rickenbacker, *probably with no more warning than what you are reading right now!*

Step by step, the author explains why. He shows how our gold reserves are tied to our international balance of payments. With plain horse-sense reasoning, he shows why all the financial parachutes and fire extinguishers that the government has laced through our money system will prove to be *frauds* when the chips are down.

Does FDIC insurance on your savings account make you feel secure? At this very moment the FDIC can pay no more than $1 for every $100 of yours it has insured! Are you impressed when the Federal Reserve "monetizes the debt"? Rickenbacker shows how this can take a $100 debt, turn it into a $600 credit and skyrocket the cost of milk and eggs. Does $10 billion in gold sound like plenty of "reserves"? It's less than half of what we had just a few years ago — and it now is supposed to support *four times more* in short-term loans to the U.S. How long will foreign countries continue to accept our notes — our promise to pay in gold — *when they know we soon may have no gold?*

Above all—Rickenbacker shows why Wall Street and the entire financial community can be *expected* to be caught napping when the hurricane strikes. (Their slumber is almost a required ingredient.)

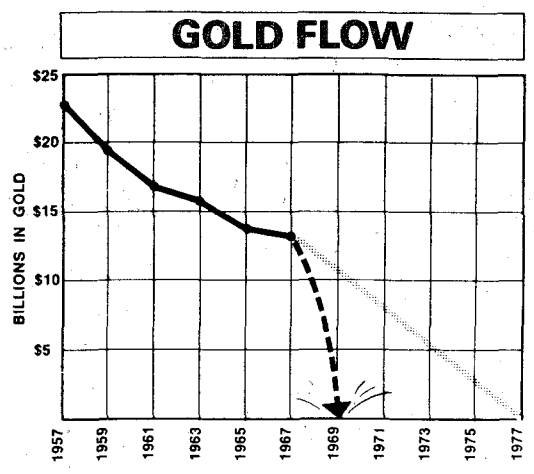
How You May AVOID Financial Disaster

If a reading of Rickenbacker's analysis makes sense to you, you'll want to know what steps to take as a hedge against the trouble ahead. The author analyzes all the major investment possibilities — stocks, bonds, convertibles, real estate, cash savings, art treasures, etc. — showing which types of holdings you may want to avoid, which are more likely to provide you with a crash helmet.

Please understand, *this is not a tip sheet in book form.* There is no "sell Tweedledum and buy Tweedledee" advice. This is a financial analysis written in plain (and graceful) English. Any high school student can understand it. The purpose is to show the average investor what *really* is going on in the world of international finance so that he can make more knowledgeable decisions about his current and future investments.

Risk-Free Examination

Send for a copy without risking a penny. If not pleased with it, simply mail it back within 30 days of delivery and you will receive a refund in full *plus extra money* to reimburse you for return postage. Mail coupon below with $4.95 to your bookseller or: Arlington House, Publishers, 81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y. 10801.



THE CHART TELLS THE STORY. Black line shows loss of gold reserves since 1957 as foreigners cash in dollars for gold. Grey line projects loss of remaining gold by 1977 IF rate of loss stays the same. But the outflow is sure to speed up. Reason: we continue to spend far more dollars than we can redeem in gold. Broken line shows what will happen as nervous creditors lose confidence and "rush" our government in a panic to "get their gold before it's too late". Then the U.S. must stop redeeming dollars for gold or run out of gold — thus driving the price way up and cutting the dollar's buying power. Will it happen this month? In 1969? 1970? No one knows; it could happen any time now.

Undeveloped Real Estate		Natural Resources
Gems	Prepayment of Debt	Currency
Gold Stocks*	Art and Antiques	Metals
Common Stocks	Preferred Stocks	Bonds
Savings Accounts		Developed Real Estate

** Don't jump to any conclusions*

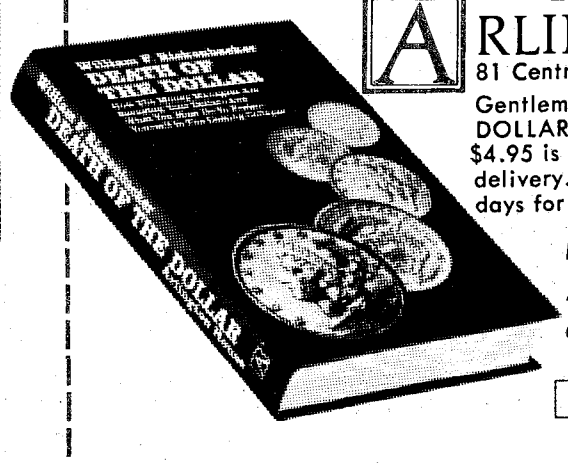
Only 2 or 3 of the above investments will weather the coming financial storm, according to Rickenbacker. Every expert who saw this chart before publication of the book guessed wrong. When Rickenbacker explained the reasoning behind his choices, every expert ended up agreeing with the author!

HOW TO GET THIS BOOK FREE!

Would you prefer us to send you this book free? You can get a free copy by joining Arlington House's affiliated company, the Conservative Book Club. Your only obligation as a member is to accept 3 books from among the 40 to be offered by the Club over the next 15 months, after which you may resign at any time. Membership entitles you to a free subscription to the monthly Club Bulletin, plus the opportunity to buy any Club book at 20% to 75% off retail price plus shipping. If you accept the monthly selection, no need to do anything. It is shipped automatically and the Club charges your account. If you don't want the monthly selection, you merely let the Club know on the handy form always provided. If you prefer this plan, please check the appropriate box in coupon and mail today.

"It is certain that the reform [increase in gold price] will have to be carried out. The only question is to know whether it will be done before or after the general crisis."
— William F. Rickenbacker

William F. Rickenbacker is an independent investment advisor and Wall Street analyst. If you read his first book, *Wooden Nickels* (1966), you know that he flatly predicted that silver prices would skyrocket. If you followed his advice, Rickenbacker has put you in a brand new tax bracket — and you will need no urging to read his new analysis of the gold crisis.



To your bookseller or—

ARLINGTON HOUSE
81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801

Gentlemen: Please send, postpaid, DEATH OF THE DOLLAR by William F. Rickenbacker. My payment of $4.95 is enclosed. (I will allow about 2 weeks for delivery.) If not pleased, I may return book within 30 days for full refund plus extra cash to cover my return postage.

TAX-DEDUCTIBLE. If you itemize income deductions, this book can qualify as a tax-deductible expense, as information for investment decisions.

Name_____

Address_____

City/Zone_____ State_____

☐ **Send "DEATH OF THE DOLLAR" FREE and enroll me in the Conservative Book Club. I agree to buy 3 Club Selections in the next 15 months at 20% to 75% discounts plus shipping.**

☐ **Rush Shipment by First Class Mail.**

Check here and enclose **$2** *extra if you prefer to have book shipped same day order is received, by first class mail.*

HE-280

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED